The Kingston Daily Freeman

FOUNDED IN 1871. CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1924. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CHANGES ON THE U. & D. RAILROAD

Rondout Freight and Passenger Station Discontinued—This Does Not Interfere with Usual Freight and Passenger Service of the Road.

The first of the year the Ulster & Delaware railroad discontinued its freight and passenger station at Rondout, but that fact in no way interferes with the usual freight and passenger service of the railroad which will be continued as in the past, except as to the accounting which has been transferred to the general office. There has also been a slight reduction in the working force.

MRS. ROSE BATTI IS FINED $10

Arrested New Year's Night on Charge of Public Intoxication—She Has Peter Augustine Arrested on Assault Charge—His Case Adjourned for Week.

Mrs. Rose Batti of New York city was found guilty of public intoxication after a trial before Judge Schirick in police court today and fined $10. Mrs. Battt on the witness stand said she originally came from Palenville but has been living in New York.

As told elsewhere she was picked up on the Strand New Year's evening by Officer Leonard.

This morning she swore out a warrant for the arrest of Peter Augustine, a local taxi driver, charging him with assault in the third degree. Later in the day Augustine when arraigned in police court pleaded not guilty and the hearing was adjourned to January 9.

Mrs. Batti was represented in court by Attorney Benjamin Rowe with Attorney Chris. J. Flanagan as counsel.

ARRESTED TWO FOR INTOXICATION

Two arrests for public intoxication were made by the police in Kingston New Year's evening. The first was Thomas Howard, who said he had come to Kingston from Utica and had a job here. He was celebrating the day when picked up on North Front street by Officer Fout. Judge Schirick today imposed a fine of $5 but Thomas had spent all his money and will spend five days at 1818 Wall street.

The same evening Officer Leonard arrested Mrs. Rose Batti, who said she is from New York, on a charge of public intoxication. He picked her up on the Strand. At the time she was arrested her hands were badly gashed from breaking two panes of glass in the taxi of Peter Augustine, a local taxi driver. She was first taken to the Kingston City Hospital to have her cuts dressed and later to 1818 Wall street where a friend bailed her out. This morning she pleaded not guilty and the hearing was adjourned. Mrs. Batti is of medium build and stylishly dressed. She wore a handsome fur coat.

Andrew Balash of East Kingston, arrested by Officer Fout for parking in front of a fire hydrant, was discharged. He pleaded guilty but explained that when he left his car parked it was ten feet from the hydrant but some one had evidently moved it.

PRINCIPAL VON INGEN PRAISES HIS STUDENTS

Invites Rotarians to Come and See for Selves.

Principal Van Ingen, of the Kingston High School, was the speaker at the Rotary Club luncheon today. He set forth the magnitude and importance of the city's public schools, and paid high tribute to his predecessor, Principal Charles W. Lewis. The deportment, courtesy and scholarships of the high school students were also highly praised, the average being the highest Professor Van Ingen had ever been associated with. The speaker closed by inviting everybody to visit the high school at any time of any day the school is in session.

WILLIAM ROEDELL BURNED HANDS EXTINGUISHING FIRE.

While the family of Mrs. Lucy Welch of No. 64 Foxhall avenue were sitting around the table in the dining room Tuesday evening they heard peculiar sounds in an adjoining bedroom and on innvestigating found a fire blazing briskly in a clothes press. A still alarm was sent in to the fire department and in the meantime William Roedell, who boards there, and members of the family carried buckets of water and threw them on the flames. The fire was extinguished before the firemen arrived. In fighting the fire Mr. Roedell was burned quite badly about the hands.

D. A. R. Meeting.

All members of Wiltwyck Chapter, D. A. R., are reminded of the important meeting of the Chapter at the Chapter House on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. In addition to the interesting program, delegates and alternates to the coming Continental Congress will be elected.

SMITH WILL NOT RUN FOR GOVERNOR AGAIN

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Governor Alfred E. Smith, twice governor of New York state, and prominently mentioned as a Democratic presidential candidate, absolutely will not be a candidate for re-election as governor. The governor made this statement today in no uncertain terms.

BONE BROKEN BY COASTER'S SLED

Abram North of Sleightsburgh had a very narrow escape from death on Monday when he was knocked down by a hand sleigh on the Sleightsburgh hill, fracturing his collar bone. Mr. North was walking up the hill with a friend when boys were coasting down the hill on the same side and one of the sleighs missed the friend, hitting Mr. North. He is under the care of Dr. G. W. Ross of Port Ewen.

SERVICES AT THE TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity Lutheran Church, corner Spring and Hone streets, will hold its regular monthly business meting and social hour Thursday afternoon, January 4, at 2:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present at this yearly meeting.

The confirmation class meets Friday, January 5, at 3:30 p. m., and the Saturday school this Saturday at 9 a. m.

The services on this Sunday will be in German in the morning and in English in the evening.

The services on New Year's Day were well attended. Although it was unusual to celebrate holy communion on this day, still forty-eight partook of the holy sacrament.

PREPARING FOR SKATERS AT FAIR GROUNDS RINK

There were quite a number of young people out on New Year's day coasting at Forsyth Park, The cold snap has caused many who enjoy skating to look over their skates in anticipation of enjoying the exhilarating outdoor sport. Manager Roosa stated to a reporter of The Freeman today that he expected to flood the large area on the grounds of the Kingston Fair Grounds Association tonight or tomorrow and should the cold weather continue for a few days there will be good skating.

SERVICES AT ALBANY AVENUE CHURCH TONIGHT

Clyde Wonderly will have charge of the music at the evangelistic services to be conducted by the Y. M. C. A. at the Albany Avenue Baptist Church beginning tonight and continuing Thursday, Friday and Sunday evenings. An extensive program has been arranged. A prominent Japanese, Mr. Yamagata, will be the principal speaker tonight.

Kingston Girl Honored.

At the Christmas tree exercises held at the Oriskany Home of the Order of the Eastern, at Oriskany, N. Y., Saturday evening, December 30, 1923, Miss Gladys Craw of West Chester street, this city, was the soloist. Miss Craw's bell-like voice brought forth much joy to the ladies at the Home and added much to the entertainment which was given by the grand officers of the state. Miss Craw is a member of Clinton Chapter, No. 445, of Kingston and a pupil of Mrs. Hemstreet and shows rare ability as a soloist and promise of much success for the future.

Our Growing Population.

The following births have been reported to the board of health:

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Van Steenburg, 143 Third avenue, a daughter, Margaret Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Thompson, 68 Green street, a son, Robert Abel, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Franko, 216 Elmendorf street, a daughter, Kathryn Lillian, at Kingston City Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Craig, 191 Wall street, a daughter, Joan Frances, at Kingston City Hospital.

Famous Clown Dead.

Pete Conklin, a famed Barnum circus clown, died New Year's morning in the Polyclinic Hospital, New York, aged 82 years. He will be remembered by older residents of this city as a Shakespearean clown, having been here many times. At one time, with his brother John, he owned a circus that traveled by boats on the Hudson river and exhibited on a lot near Broadway and Delaware avenue. This was about forty-five years ago. The parade was made with all the troupe including the brass band on horseback.

Euchre And Dance.

On Thursday evening, January 3, at Baldwin's Hall, Eddyville, there will be a euchre and dance for the benefit of the Sacred Heart Church. Cards will start promptly at eight o'clock. The young ladies of the parish are doing their utmost to make the affair a success. A popular Kingston orchestra has been engaged for dancing.

An Ambulance Call.

Mrs. John Fredericks was removed from Steep Rocks to the Kingston City Hospital in the ambulance New Year's Day.

OFFICE CLERKS ARE APPOINTED

City Assessor William B. Martin on Tuesday announced the reappointment of Miss Minnie Riseley as clerk in his office.

City Treasurer Harry S. Jacobs has reappointed Miss Helen McManus as clerk to the city treasurer.

SHOT BY FILM STAR'S CHAUFFEUR

C. S. Dines, Oil Man, Has Even Chance For Recovery—Mabel Normand and Edna Purviance Were Also in His Apartment and Police Say All Three Were Drunk.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Los Angeles, Jan. 2.—Culminating what police declare to be a blasted romance with one of America's most noted film actresses, Courtney S. Dines, 34, an oil man and prominent in business and social circles of Denver, was in a serious condition today with a bullet hole through his chest while R. C. Greer, chauffeur for Mabel Normand, with whom he was in love, police say, was held in jail on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder.

Edna Purviance, another well known film actress, also figures prominently in the shooting of Dines as she and Miss Normand both were present in Dines's apartment on North Vermont avenue when the shooting took place.

Greer, or Kelly, admitted to police that he shot Dines "for a good cause" claiming that the Denver oil man, "was keeping Miss Normand intoxicated."

Immediately after the shooting, Greer surrendered himself at the Wilshire police station, stating he had shot a man, and took officers to Dines's apartment, where the actresses were found with the wounded man.

Dines was immediately rushed to the Receiving Hospital where his injuries were treated, and Greer, Miss Normand and Miss Purviance were taken to Central police station where they were questioned at length.

Both actresses were declared by the police to be in a high state of exhilaration from New Year's celebrating. The film luminaries declared they were unaware of details of what happened, but their sketchy stories, with but a few exceptions, tallied with that told by Greer.

Police said they were inclined to accept the stories told by the actresses and they were released. It was stated by Detective Lt. Cline that they would not be recalled for interrogation.

According to the story told by Greer and partially corroborated by the actresses, Miss Purviance was at Dines's apartment and early in the evening telephoned for Miss Normand to join them.

Before leaving her home for Dines's apartment, Miss Normand is said to have told Greer, who has been employed for the last few weeks, to call for her at an appointed time. Greer also was instructed to bring with him a package containing military brushes and other articles for Dines.

When he arrived at the Dines apartment, Greer said, he found the trio in the living room and that all three were intoxicated. Greer is said to have accused Dines of "keeping Miss Normand drunk" and that in an argument that followed with Dines, the chauffeur shot as Dines appeared to reach for a bottle from behind a divan. He told police he thought Dines was going to strike him with the bottle.

Three shots were fired at Dines but only one took effect, police said. That struck him in the chest and passed through the body, coming out at the back.

Greer used Miss Normand's little .25 calibre revolver.

Physicians attending Dines, who was removed to a private sanitarium at the request of Miss Normand and Miss Purviance, declared he was resting easily and unless some unforeseen complications developed, he has an even chance for recovery.

In a statement to International News Service after the shooting, Miss Normand declared it all happened so suddenly that she did not know really what happened. She refused to discuss the affair at any great length because of her unnerved condition. She declared Miss Purviance and Dines were to be married in two months.

"I was in another room when the shooting occurred," Miss Normand declared. "I heard no angry words and did not suspect a quarrel until the shots rang out. I don't understand why that man brought a gun to Mr. Dines's home."

Greer's story is at variance with Miss Normand's statement that she was not present when the shots were fired. He told the police she was seated on a davenport in the same room in which the shooting took place.

"I don't know why this man is telling you these things," Miss Normand interrupted, as Greer told his story. Several times she turned to him and asked:

"What did you do it for?"

Miss Purviance declared she was not present when the shots were fired, stating she had gone into the bedrooom to powder her nose. She was unable to recall where Miss Normand was at that time but said she believed she was in the doorway to the bedroom.

The chauffeur told the police he had been employed in Los Angeles for the past year as chauffeur for various film stars and directors. He has been in the employ of Miss Normand about two months, he stated. It is understood Greer, known as Kelley, replaced William Davis, former chauffeur for Miss Normand. Davis was questioned at length by police at the time of the investigation of the Taylor murder mystery.

After being questioned by the police both the actresses visited Dines at the Receiving Hospital and caused somewhat of a scene when they both hovered over his bed and whispered endearments and assurances that he would recover. Miss Normand told him it was all her fault for having "such an old chauffeur" and wanted to assume the blame for the entire trouble.

Miss Normand became transformed over night from a comedienne the whole world knew to a central figure in a tragic intrigue, that resulted in the unsolved murder of William Desmond Taylor. The tragedy in which she was mysteriously involved rocked the cinema world and led to sweeping reorganization of the private lives of some moving picture actors.

Taylor, a leading director, was found murdered in his home the morning of February 2, 1922. It developed that Miss Normand was the last person known to have visited him before he was slain.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES FILED AGAIN HEAVY

During the month of December, 1923, there were 279 deeds, releases, wills and other conveyances of realty filed for record in the office of the Ulster county clerk, against 270 filed in December, 1922. There were 255 mortgages filed for record in December, 1923, against 239 filed in December, 1922.

ZERO WEATHER HITS KINGSTON

New Year's night was the coldest so far experienced this winter when the temperature dropped to the zero mark on some thermometers about Kingston. Early that evening the temperature began dropping and the weather gradually grew colder.

While in some of the more exposed portions of the city thermometers registered zero other thermometers registered anywheres from 15 to 8 degrees above.

DRY LEAGUE PLANS FOR 1924 SESSION

Will Ask Legislature to Pass Enabling Triplets and Investigate Joab H. Banton's Office.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, Jan. 2.—The New York State Anti-Saloon League will bend every effort at the 1924 session of the state Legislature, which convenes today, to have the assembly investigate the office of Joab H. Banton, district attorney of New York county and "at least part of the Tammany judiciary" William H. Anderson, superintendent, announced here today.

District Attorney Banton less than a year ago secured an indictment against Anderson charging him with larceny and forgery in connection with expenditures of the league funds.

Anderson said the league will welcome an honest investigation of itself and intends to "get for the public the astounding truth about the ramifications of wet activity."

Several possible efforts will be made at the present session, Anderson, said, to have the enabling triplets passed. These would permit cities, counties and villages to enact local ordinances for the enforcement of the prohibition law.

Anderson said Governor Smith was not committed against the enabling triplets and he expressed the belief there was a good chance for their passage.

Commenting on the status of the league, Anderson said:

"The Anti-Saloon League opens today the best year yet in New York. The harder we are slammed down the higher we bounce."

PONCKHOCKIE CHURCH IN FLOURISHING CONDITION.

Reports at Annual Meeting Show Prosperity.

The Ponckhockie Congregational Church held its annual meeting on Monday evening and the various reports revealed that the past year had been one of the most prosperous in the history of the church. Twenty-nine members had been added to the church roll, making the present membership 265. The treasurer reported all bills paid and the balance in the various treasuries was over $600, the contributions being the largest in the history of the congregation. During the year new memorial windows, a new pulpit, hymn board and electric light domes had been placed in the church, adding much to the attractive appearance of the auditorium. A rising vote of thanks and appreciation was given the pastor, the Rev. F. W. Moot. The following officers were elected: Treasurer, G. A. Leverich; clerk, R. H. Van Valkenburgh; deacons, Charles M. DuBois and Emmett R. Hicks; trustees, Walter N. Gill and Charles M. King. After refreshments were served, all remained to watch the old year out.

CUVILLIER ON JOB WITH REQUEST FOR U. S. BONUS

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, Jan. 2.—Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, of New York, Democrat was one of the earliest members of the 1924 legislature on job at the capitol today. He came with a resolution, memorializing congress to authorize the federal bonus for world war veterans. The resolution states that the nation can well afford to provide this bonus as well as reduce the federal income tax as proposed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Call Up Police Headquarters.

Officer Roedell is anxious to get in touch with the man who was talking with the officer and Hugh McGinnis on the corner of Strand and Hasbrouck avenue on the day before Christmas at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The man is requested to call up police headquarters.

WHOOPING COUGH AND CHICKEN POX

Health Officer Daniel Connelly stated today that there were a number of cases of whooping cough and chickenpox prevalent in Kingston at the present time. These are both reportable diseases and in cases where no physician is in attendance it is necessary for the parents to notify the board of health as it will be necessary to get a permit from the health office for children to return to school.

CALLS HALT ON BIG STREET WORK

New Mayor Says Now Is Good Time to Suspend Extensive Construction—Wilbur Avenue and Fair Street to be Paved.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Board of Public Works held Tuesday Mayor Block opposed Henry Darrow's reappointment as superintendent on the grounds that he had received an opinion on the matter from Corporation Counsel Brinnier which held that it was illegal for one man to be both city engineer and street superintendent. The opinion held that the charter called for two separate jobs. Commissioner Oppenheimer stated that an opinion had been secured from the corporation counsel two years ago and it was then held to be legal. When a vote was taken Col. Chandler, the new member of the board, voted no but stated that he was not so doing because he was opposed to Mr. Darrow's reappointment but on the ground that he was of the opinion that it was illegal for one man to hold both positions.

In asking that the position be divided into two jobs Mayor Block stated that it would be economy to have two men and then have the city engineer do all engineering work for the city. Under the present system outside engineers were employed from time to time by the different departments while this work should be done by the city engineer and could be done by him if he had time. Commissioner Van Etten replied that Mr. Darrow would and did have time to do work for the other departments when asked by them to do so but in many cases where the work was outside the Public Works department that department had no authority to prevent outside engineers being hired by other departments. The board was always willing to cooperate with any other department and Mr. Darrow was willing to give assistance to any department of the city when requested.

As stated briefly in The Freeman Tuesday, Mayor Block expressed his opinion in regard to the bonding of the city for street construction or the issuing of notes for street improvements. He suggested that if streets were to be built the money for such construction should be incorporated in the annual budget and this amount should not be exceeded. In case of some big construction where a large amount of money must be expended then money could be borrowed and payment spread out over a period of years. However, he explained that at present the city streets were in good condition and outside of keeping the present streets in repair it was about time to call a halt to improvements for a time.

The question of paving Wilbur avenue with a phalt or asphalt macadam was discussed and it was estimated by Mr. Darrow that the cost would be $50,000, while asphalt macadam would cost about $30,000, and after a few years it would be possible to lay asphalt on the street over the base now constructed. The estimate is on a pavement 22 feet wide with 26 feet on the curves. The board voted to lay asphalt macadam. Wilbur avenue extends from Abeel street to Greenkill avenue and from Greenkill avenue to Henry street it is called North Wilbur avenue.

Fair street, which was another street which the board decided to improve last August, will be paved with asphalt. The estimate for this work is $20,000. A short sketch on West Union street, between Wurts and Hone streets, will also be rebuilt at a cost of $5,000.

After a discussion, Col. Chandler moved that this amount of $55,000 be incorporated in the budget and offered a resolution to be presented to the common council to that effect. The addition to the budget was carried in a later session of the council.

LEGISLATURE GETS UNDER WAY FOR A SHORT AND UNIMPORTANT SESSION

Taylor Averts Democratic Split at Behest of Governor and Allows Bloch to Become Assembly Minority Leader—Machold Speaker—Governor Reads Message.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, January, 2.—With only a small prospect of enacting much constructive legislation because of the Democratic senate and Republican assembly, the 1924 session of the state legislature got under way at 12:10 o'clock this afternoon.

After organization had been perfected in both houses, Governor Alfred E. Smith read his annual message to a joint session in the assembly chamber. The governor's message was broadcasted by the General Electric Company through its W.G.Y. station.

Long before the appointed hour for the opening session, friends and relatives of the lawmakers had almost filled the capitol.

There were more than a score of new faces in the assembly. Flowers bedecked the desks of many of the members of both houses.

This year finds the Republican party in firm control of the lower house. Last year there were 81 Republicans and 69 Democrats.

Assemblyman Maurice Bloch of New York, will be elected leader of the Democratic minority in the assembly shortly after the session sets under way.

After a three hour fight last night, which at one time threatened to split the Democratic party in the lower house of the Legislature, Assemblyman Frank A. Taylor, Kings, Democrat, withdrew from the race for the minority leadership.

After several long distance telephone calls had been made to Democratic leaders in New York City and Assemblyman Taylor had conferred for nearly an hour with Senator James J. Walker, Democratic leader in the senate, and governor's chief lieutenant in the legislature, he finally consented to withdraw.

The capitol was filled with all sorts of reports about a split between the Democratic organization of New York and Kings county.

Taylor has been a member of the assembly longer than Bloch and his friends insisted he fight it out to a finish in the caucus.

The Republican caucus insured the re-election of H. Edmund Machold of Jefferson, as speaker for the 1924 session. Assemblyman Simon L. Adler on Monroe will be the Republican leader in the house.

Senator Walker was chosen leader of the Democratic majority in the upper house and Senator Clayton R. Lusk of Cortland, minority leader.

There is every indication the present session will be shorter by at least a week, if not two weeks, than the 1923 session. Both Republicans and Democratic leaders agreed today there was no reason why the session could not be made "short and snappy."

While there has been some talk that Republicans in the assembly under the leadership of Speaker Machold and Majority Leader Adler, might be inclined to pass some of the legislative measures recommended by the governor, the general belief is that most of the executive's bills will meet their Waterloo in the house.

The fight to repeal the state motion picture censorship law is expected to split party lines wide open and develop into one of the most bitter of the session. The repeal measure was passed in the senate last year following recommendation by Governor Smith, but killed in the Republican assembly.

There has been some talk at the capitol that the Republicans in the assembly might pass some of the measures advocated by the governor to "test the sincerity" of the Democratic party.

Speaker Machold and other Republican leaders openly charged last year that the Democrats introduced some bills, not because they desired them to become law, but when killed by the Republicans they made good political campaign material.

There is a feeling at the capitol that the Republicans in the assembly will make an attempt this session to restore the Mullan-Gage state prohibition enforcement act to the statute books. This law was repealed during the closing hours of the 1923 session.

With the 1924 national and state campaigns coming on, the present session is expected to be filled with politics. Both Republican and Democratic leaders, it is believed, will jockey back and forth for whatever political advantage they may be able to secure.

Despite the fact that Speaker Machold has said he is not in the race for the Republican nomination for governor, there are those at the capitol who believe the speaker intends to keep himself much in the political limelight at this session. The general opinion at the capitol, however, seems to be that the Republican leaders have virtually decided upon Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, for the gubernatorial nomination.

With the score of new members in the assembly, there will be many changes in the make-up of committees. The election of a successor to Senator Cotillo, supreme court justice-elect, will make some changes necessary in the senate committees.

Capitol gossip has it that the Republican majority in the assembly, after killing off a good share of the governor's program, will introduce measures to carry out their own "constructive program."

The New York State Federation of Labor is not looking for the passage of many of the labor measures by the Republican assembly, according to its leaders. They claim the Republican party, as a general proposition, is not friendly to labor. All of the labor measures, recommended last year by Governor Smith, were killed in the Republican assembly after passing the Democratic senate.

Housing and waterpower development are expected to play a leading role at the present session. Many are inclined to believe that the governor's recommendations on housing will be carried out. But waterpower is another question, and the chances are that the Democratic plan will again meet its death in the lower house.

It probably will be at least two or three weeks yet before both houses really get down to work. One of the first important pieces of legislation which the lawmakers will tackle will be the passage of an enabling act to permit the cities to work under the home rule amendment adopted by the voters of the state at the last election. The governor has urged the legislators to give this their attention as soon as possible. The adoption of the enabling act will rid the legislature of the countless city bills which always have clogged the legislative hoppers.

EIGHT CHILDREN AND MAN DIE WHEN HOME BURNS

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 2.—A man and eight of his grandchildren were burned to death here yesterday in a fire which destroyed the home Claude Emminger, near Tylersburg.

The dead man was James Mentzer, 72, father of Mrs. Emminger. The children included seven members of Emminger's family and a nephew, McManigle.

Mrs. Emminger, ill, was sleeping alone downstairs and was awakened by the smell of smoke early today. She opened a stairway door leading to the second floor and succeeded in batting her way through the smoke filled corridor to the rooms occupied by her husband and mother, collapsing in her husband's arms.

He carried her to safety and tried to reenter the furnace into which the house had been transformed to save the children but the flames, fanned by a wind, beat him back time and again.

Meanwhile, as the flames levelled the house, the aged grandfather, and the children, the youngest aged two months and the oldest 12, slept on.

Emminger, his wife and mother suffered severe burns in their attempted rescue, but doctors this morning said they would recover.

The cause of the blaze has not been determined.

TCHITCHERIN SPREADS RECOGNITION PROPAGANDA

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Moscow, Jan. 2.—George Tchitcherin, commissar for foreign affairs in the Russian Soviet government, predicted today that Great Britain and Italy will soon recognize Russia. He said that perhaps the United States would join in the recognition movement.

Revelation was made that Japan had made overtures. The Russian commissar said that France is the only big nation remaining hostile.

The accusation was made that France is furnishing arms and expert military advisers to the states bordering Russia in the event of war against the Soviet government.

"Active hostility by French consular representatives in states along the Russian frontiers prevents restoration of amicable relation and is holding back recognition by the Mussolini government of Italy" said M. Tchitcrin. "This attitude must change before Russia will open wide the door for French business and commercial intercourse."

12 DEAD FROM POISON NEW YORK HOLIDAY HOOCH

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, Jan. 2.—Twelve dead, 241 ill, some critically—that was New York's toll from holiday "hooch" drinking, a sober survey revealed today.

Police said the figures were double those of last year, embracing the toll of both Christmas and New Year's.

Some observers insisted it had been the "wettest" holiday celebration in years, even before prohibition.

William H. Anderson, president of the State Anti-Saloon League, contented however, that the New Year celebration was "quite dry." Arrests were few, only four persons being charged with a liquor law violation since New Year's eve.

Tax Rate $37.14.

The city tax rate, as first computed at the city hall Tuesday, was $37.10. The Freeman had been waiting for the tax rate and budget to go to press. After The Freeman went to press the rate was changed to $37.14.

Guard Against "Flu" With Musterole

Influenza, Grippe and Pneumonia usually start with a cold. The moment you get those warning aches, get busy with good old Musterole.

Musterole is a counter-irritant that relieves congestion (which is what a cold really is) and stimulates circulation.

It has all the good qualities of the old-fashioned mustard plaster without the blister.

Just rub it on with your finger-tips. First you will feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

Have Musterole handy for emergency use. It may prevent serious illness.

To Mothers: **Musterole is now made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.**

35c and 65c, in jars and tubes.

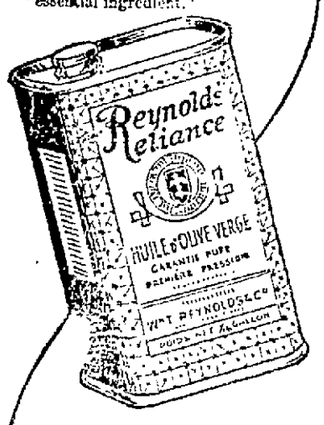
MUSTEROLE WILL NOT BLISTER

Better than a mustard plaster

Delicious Mayonnaise

So easy to make

With its rich body, so quickly whipped in mayonnaise,—and the true fruity flavor of the ripe olive, Reliance Olive Oil, imported from Nice, France, fresh and pure, is the "essential ingredient."



Try it also in French Dressing, the real test of a quality oil.

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WM. T. REYNOLDS & Co., Inc.
Poughkeepsie N.Y.

A THREE DAYS' COUGH IS YOUR DANGER SIGNAL

Chronic coughs and persistent colds lead to serious trouble. You can stop them with Creomulsion, an emulsified creosote that is pleasant to take. Creomulsion is a new medical discovery with twofold action; it soothes and heals the inflamed membranes and kills the germ.

Of all known drugs, creosote is recognized by the medical fraternity as the greatest healing agency for the treatment of chronic coughs and colds and other forms of throat troubles. Creomulsion contains, in addition to creosote, other healing elements which soothe and heal the inflamed membranes and stop the irritation, and inflammation, while the creosote goes on to the stomach, is absorbed into the blood, attacks the seat of the trouble and destroys the germs that lead to serious complications.

Creomulsion is guaranteed satisfactory in the treatment of chronic coughs and colds, catarrhal bronchitis and other forms of throat diseases, and is excellent for building up the system after colds or the flu. Money refunded if any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing, is not relieved after taking according to directions. Ask your druggist. Creomulsion Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Adv.)

ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R.

Effective October 22, 1923.

Trains are due to leave this city as follows:

Rondout Station 10 35 a. m.; 87.20 a. m.; 2.00 p. m.

Union Station 87 20 a. m.; 87 50 a. m.; 2 30 p. m.

Trains are due to arrive as follows:

Union Station 811 5 a. m.; 96 08 p. m.

Rondout Station 811 35 a. m.; 6 35 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a meeting of the stockholders of the Ulster County Hotel Company will be held at the office of the company, in the Stuyvesant Hotel, City of Kingston, County of Ulster, N. Y., on Monday, January 14, 1924, at two o'clock p. m. for the election of directors, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., on the 26th day of December, 1923.

C. V. A. DECKER,
Secretary.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The First National Bank of Rondout, for the election of directors, will be held at the banking house, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of Kingston on Tuesday, January 8, 1924, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 12 noon.

L. BEERS,
Cashier.

"PAY AS YOU GO" BLOCK'S MOTTO

That Is Why Tax Rate This Year Is $37.14—Increase Due to Adding $74,773.25 to City Budget to Pay for Contemplated Improvements.

In carrying out the policies of Mayor Morris Block that all work should be paid for the same year it was instituted the common council Tuesday afternoon added $74,773.25 to the proposed city budget as prepared by the outgoing administration making the total amount of the budget as finally adopted, $775,391.68, which fixed the tax rate for 1924 at $37.14 per thousand valuation.

The biggest item added to the budget was that of $55,000 to cover the cost of repairing Wilbur avenue and other streets this summer, the aldermen also added $10,573.25 to the board of public works appropriation to cover the cost of a new White truck and increasing the amount in the snow removal item from $5,000 to $10,000.

Other items added to the budget for proposed improvements were $4,000 for a new concrete floor in the Central Fire Station as the present floor is unsafe, $1,000 to cover cost of the police gymnasium; and $1,200 to cover interest on bonds.

The aldermen met Tuesday morning and organized and then adjourned to meet in regular session that afternoon for the purpose of adopting the city budget.

After the reading of the proposed budget by City Clerk Styles the meeting proceeded smoothly with the aldermen offering resolutions adding the amounts stated to the budget which was then adopted unanimously after the tax rate had been computed by the city clerk.

Before adjourning Alderman James J. Sweeney offered a resolution that provision be made for certain streets for the children to use for sleigh riding purposes in each ward and that the streets designated be protected from danger as there had been one coasting accident reported already. It was referred to the public board.

Alderman Sweeney also introduced a resolution that whoever had charge of the street signs look them over as some are placed on wrong streets. It was referred to the board of public works.

The council adopted a resolution appropriating $300 to the city treasurer for additional clerk hire during the tax collection period as had been the custom in the past.

Mayor Block both in his annual message and at his sessions with the board of public works and the common council made it plain that any contemplated improvements must be paid for as he was opposed to any new bond issues, and that the various boards and departments of the city would be expected not to exceed their appropriations for the year.

SPIRIT OF PEOPLE, NOT BUILDINGS, COUNTS MOST

Community Prosperity and Welfare Not Always Same Thing.

It isn't the wealth of the town, as shown by its fine buildings and well dressed people, that after all makes a community. Rather it is the spirit of unity which permeates the people who live there.

This is a statement from the country life division of the college of agriculture at Ithaca which points out the danger of the smaller places in particular looking upon their advancement wholly in terms of financial prosperity.

The college quotes one writer who says that he has always held it as a "duty of each member of society to promote the prosperity of mankind, and more particularly of the community in which he lives."

It then points out that while the statement is true enough in its way, it might be better to substitute for the word "prosperity" the word "welfare." Too many times when a town begins to get prosperous and busy the individuals lose sight of their responsibilities for the community welfare, and before long a spirit develops which is well exemplified by the old saying "Every man for himself and let the devil take the hindmost."

It is impossible to have a good community unless there is a feeling of unity among the people. This is a somewhat intangible quality but it is the thing that makes individuals forget petty differences when some project for the betterment of the community is proposed.

In New York state there are many places in which this spirit is manifest. Unfortunately, however, there are others where it seems impossible for the people to get together, even on so simple a thing as the time the local stores will close on such occasions as the funeral of President Harding.

One cross-grained individual in a community in a short time can tear down a fine spirit which it has taken years to build up, while it sometimes seems as if one person with a conception of what is meant by community interest can do little in changing the point of view of a group which for many years has been losing sight of its responsibility.

Sometimes First.

A trade journal has compiled a table of comparative turnovers in various lines of articles which shows that umbrellas are third in turnover. On a windy day they should be first.

Safe Milk and Malt Grain Ext. in powder, makes *The* Food-Drink *for* All Ages

Avoid Imitations—Substitutes

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS

25¢ and 75¢ Packages Everywhere

THE OFFICE CAT

By Junius

The High Water Blues.

Music: "I went to the River and Couldn't Get Across," or any other tune you like.)

Ah got a bad case of de hi water blues;
Ah los everything but mah pants and mah shoes;
De rest of mah things went off dow the river,
An all I gotta do is to stan here and shiver.

De house dat I lib in jes riz up an went
Ah wonder where mah landlord go in' collec' his next rent;
All de close ah has left is what a got on,
Jes about lak I was de day ah was bohn.

Dat's might few close for dis kind, weather;
Ah feels lak a chicken with jes one feather;
Ah declare to goodness ah don know what to do;
Dat's de reason I'se a standin' her, feelin' so blue.

Ah had a lota chickens layin' aigs every day;
All de c'ickens an de hen house went floatin' away,
De rooster was flappin' his wings an acrowin'
Jes lak he knows where boats he's agoin.

Ah don't know how to swim and ah don't know how to float;
Ah wouldn't feel so bad if ah jes' had a boat.
But if ah had a boat ah wouldn't stan' no chance,
'Cause it takes bofe mah hands to hold up mah pants.

The best way to cure some folks of their surplus conceit is to give them a little authority and let nature take its course.

Correct this sentence: "Don't worry about your low grades, son," consoled the father. "I know you did your best."

Quite Willing.

"It's a shame," cried the young wife; "not a thing in the house fit to eat. I'm going straight home to mamma."

"If you don't mind, dear," said the husband, reaching for his hat, "I'll go with you."

Young wife (to her husband)—"But, you see, my darling, it is really to your interest. The more money you give me voluntarily, the less I'll ask your for."

Michigan woman wants $75,000 heart balm. Aw, have a heart, woman!

Two can live more cheaply than one—cheaply is right, a whole lot more cheaply.

If only I had a gold club, sighed the convict as he looked at the ball on the links.

The man who carried an Irish potato in his pocket to cure rheumatism needs a cure for the simples.

Emporia, Kansas has a team of police patrolmen named Setty and Petty. They are expected to be especially effective with moonlight occupants of park benches.

If silence is golden, President Coolidge must be a millionaire.

HOMESPUN YARN

The hot school lunch gives youngsters the punch.

Aunt Ada's axioms: Kindness furnishes the key that unlocks human hearts.

Keeping a soup-pot going on the back of the stove means that left-over ends aren't wasted.

The well ordered household has a budget. Bulletin H-124 from the state college at Ithaca tells how to make one.

Make the waffles light and tender, don't soak them in fat in the baking, and then let the family have all they want.

Anyone gets tired of seeing the same thing all the time. Divide the children's Christmas toys and put half away for a rainy day.

Everyone benefits when the home maker takes a vacation; the home is brighter when she returns, and she meets her work with fresh spirit.

Learn The New Way To Pay *for a*

ROADSTER, TOURING, COUPE OR SEDAN

CHEVROLET

The Terms Are So Easy That Everybody Can Own One

ask

SUTLIFF — INC.

Open Evenings — Telephone 2006

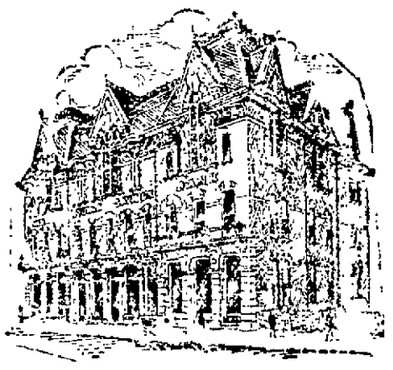
Let Us Trade in Your Old Car, Any Make, on a New Chevrolet.

Get Four Per Cent Interest On Your Xmas Money

Your Money Is Worth

AT LEAST FOUR PER CENT

Why not see that you get it, together with absolute security of principal by depositing it in the oldest and largest savings bank in Ulster County?



Ulster Co. Savings Institution

Wall Street, : Kingston, N. Y.

All deposits draw interest from the first of each month. Interest is credited quarterly on the first of April, July, October, January.

START A NEW ACCOUNT NOW.

During the interest period this bank will be open daily from 9 a. m. until 3:30 p. m. War Savings Stamps of 1919 will be received for deposit.

MAGNUS JOHNSON LOSES MILKING CONTEST.

Magnus Johnson, "dirt farmer" Senator from Minnesota, cast aspirations upon the farming ability of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and it cost him dearly. Mr. Wallace challenged Senator Johnson to a milking contest and two of the neatest milk producers at the Soldiers Home in Washington were provided by General Tasker Bliss, retired commander of the home, who is shown standing refereeing the contest. Mr. Wallace won by a half pint in six minutes one fashioned dry hand. Unsatisfied Senator Johnson has challenged Mr. Wallace to a jacksaw contest. Mr. Wallace is at the extreme left and Mr. Johnson at the right.

ERB-I-TOL

BUILDS NEW HEALTH

"our druggist has it. Insist on RB-I-TOL. Prepared from Nature's Herbs.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT, CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

ADDITION TO COOPER'S LAKE DAM.

Sealed proposals for furnishing all labor and materials for constructing an addition to the Cooper's Lake Dam of the Water Works Department of the City of Kingston, New York, addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners, will be received at the City Hall, Kingston, N. Y., until 2 p. m. February 7, 1924, and at that time and place will be opened. The bids shall be in accordance with the plans and specifications for the Dam on file in the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, and at the office of Harry Barker and Robert C. Wheeler, 30 State Street, Albany, New York.

Proposals shall be made on the blank form of Proposal accompanying this notice. Any proposal or bidding not upon said form or not in accordance with the terms of the Form of Proposal, or which is otherwise not in conformity with this Notice, may be rejected.

All bids must be made on the plans and the specifications annexed hereto. No proposal will be considered if not accompanied by a bid on the work in accordance with the Board's plans and specifications.

Each proposal shall contain the full name of every person, firm or corporation interested in the same, and the address of the person or firm or the corporation bidding, and shall be accompanied by a certified check upon a National Bank or Trust Company, drawn to the order of the Board of Water Commissioners, in the sum of One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars.

The bidder to whom the contract may be awarded shall attend at the said office of the Board of Water Commissioners with the sureties offered by him within six (6) days (Sundays excepted) after the date of notification by the Board of the acceptance of his proposal and there sign the contract for the work in triplicate. In case of failure so to do, the bidder will be considered as having abandoned the same, and the certified check accompanying his proposal shall be forfeited to the Board of Water Commissioners.

The checks of all unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon demand after the award of the contract, and also the checks of the successful bidders upon the execution of the said contracts and the furnishing of the required bond. Before the execution of the said contracts, the successful bidder thereon shall furnish a surety company bond in the sum of fifty (50%) per cent of the price named therein, conditioned upon the faithful performance of such contract. The bond shall be satisfactory to the Board of Water Commissioners both as to form and surety.

The Board will not be responsible in any manner for verbal answers to any inquiries regarding the meaning of the drawings or specifications given prior to the awarding of the contract.

Engineers' Approximate Estimate.

Item 1. Stripping and grubbing—Lump sum.

Item 2. Earth embankment—2,400 cubic yards.

Item 3. Concrete—110 cubic yards.

Item 4. Broken Ashlar Masonry—125 cubic yards.

Item 5. Rip-rap slope protection—150 cubic yards.

Item 6. Trenels—700 Lineal feet.

Item 7. Raising wellhouse—Lump sum.

The Board of Water Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality in the bids received, and to accept any bid which it deems most favorable to the interests of the Water Works Department of the City of Kingston.

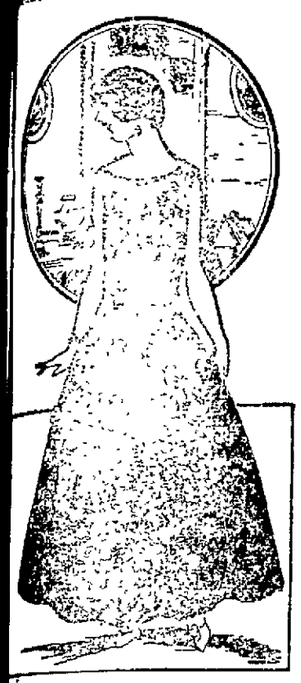
BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS
City of Kingston, N. Y.
HARRY BARKER and
ROBERT C. WHEELER,
Engineers.

By JOHN B. HARRISON,
Superintendent.

Black Velvet for Chic Dance Frock

Quaint and Attractive Garment With Baskets as Decoration.

A quaint evening frock has been designed especially for the jeune fille. It suggests simplicity and youthful charm. It is fashioned entirely of black velvet with a sleeveless, bateau-necked basque and a full, flaring gathered skirt. On the latter two large baskets appear, woven from gold threads and lavishly sprinkled with golden spangles. The tall handles are tied with bows of blue and silver double-faced ribbon and the baskets are



Dance Frock of Black Velvet.

filled with satin flowers intermingled with more natural-looking blossoms similar to those used on hats. The effect of the bright, colorful flowers against the black background is very beautiful. Although it is a dance frock, it is made of heavy velvet satin, flashed with a bit of daring metal brocade [illegible]

[illegible] afternoon frock, also [illegible] is of [illegible] The latest [illegible] can use [illegible] and shoulder [illegible] a trifle to [illegible] Two folds [illegible] top, and [illegible] velvet [illegible] collar [illegible] but wider [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] majority of [illegible] the gown, [illegible] a gay-[illegible] of [illegible] wool flowers, in [illegible] the natural tones which appear to especial advantage on the dark brown frock.

An afternoon or informal dinner gown for the matron is of rich golden brown velvet, heavily beaded and lace trimmed. The long blouse is of lustrous gold lace, veiling a foundation of gold cloth and panels of velvet lavishly beaded in copper trim it at the front. The velvet skirt has a short, square inset of lace at the center, and copper beads brighten its soft surface. A long side panel of velvet, with a shirred, fan like heading at the top, adds to the finishing touch, and its elaborately beaded border just escapes sweeping the floor.

Skating Cap Is Ideal for Out-of-Doors Girls

Those who indulge in winter sports will find the Canadian skating cap of chevriot yarn a comfort as well as a becoming and stylish headdress. During the war these caps were enthusiastically indorsed by fighting men, who wore them under their helmets or as sleeping caps. Knitted in chevriot, these caps are ideal for the out-of-doors girls. They can be knitted in a day and the directions are very easily followed.

Directions for Canadian skating cap: Knitted with four needles. Cast on 96 stitches, thirty-six on one needle, thirty-two on each of the other needles. Knit two, purl two for three inches. Knit plain for four inches. Knit nineteenth and twentieth stitches together on each needle. Knit one round plain. Knit eighteenth and nineteenth stitches together. Knit one round plain. Knit seventeenth and eighteenth stitches together. Knit one round plain. Decrease in this way until only twenty-five stitches remain. Run a thread through these and fasten securely.

Softly-Tinted Velvets.

Some of the softly-tinted velvets used in evening gowns remind one of the soft colorings in the figures on a Chinese vase. The shades are peach, coral and almond green. Embroidered in garlands of blossoms and vines in light colorings, one can imagine their beauty.

Perfume Container.

A remarkable little perfume container, which looks suspiciously like a small pocket flask, is in mauve enamel mounted in platinum. To make it appear altogether ingenious, it is graced with a little knot of roses and forget-me-nots.

Preserving Honey.

Unstrained honey can be kept indefinitely if it has been fully ripened before extracting, and if it is not exposed to the moisture of the air. It usually crystallizes in a few weeks or months, but may be liquefied at any time, and will retain its flavor and consistency indefinitely.

Extra Don't Fail to Come Here Thursday

KINGSTON'S LEADING STORE
ROSE-GORMAN-ROSE
EVERYTHING for EVERYBODY

HERE'S HOW R-G-R STARTS 1924 WITH A

CLEAN SWEEP SALE

Everything In Garments Must Go!

That's the Story in a Nutshell and actuated by this principle

We Have Cut Prices to Minimum

NO INFLATION OF VALUE—NO EXAGGERATION—THE BARE TRUTH IS SENSATIONAL ENOUGH AT R-G-R'S

If You Intend to buy a Coat, Suit or Dress This is Surely Your Opportunity.

JANUARY
the Month of a
THOUSAND SPECIALS
Everything Underpriced!

In Coats, Suits, Dresses, Furs.

MISSES' AND LADIES' COATS
Polaire, Velour, Boucle in brown, reindeer, copen and mixtures. Reg. Prices to $21.97.
SPECIAL
$15.48

CHILDREN'S COATS
7 to 14 yrs.
Reg. Pr. $5.97. Sale Price. $4.47
Reg. Pr. $9.97. Sale Price. . $7.48
Reg. Pr. $13.97. Sale Pr.. $10.48
Reg. Pr. $15.97. Sale Pr.. $11.98

MISSES' AND LADIES' COATS
In Polaire, suede cloth, Scotch mixtures and bolivias with and without fur collars. Reg. Prices to $32.97.
SPECIAL
$24.96

FUR SETS
CHILDREN'S FUR SETS
at a reduction of 25%.
Natural and white coney, cat, lynx, thibet.
Value $2.97. Sale Price. . $2.23
Value $4.47. Sale Price. . . $3.35
Value $5.97. Sale Price . . $4.48
Value $7.97. Sale Price. . . $5.98
Value $19.97. Sale Price. $14.98.
ALL LADIES' FURS
Fur Scarfs at 25% from regular price.
FUR SCARFS
Value $6.97. Sale Price. . $5.23
Value $10.97. Sale Price. . $8.23
Value $16.97. Sale Price. $12.73
Value $23.97. Sale Price. $17.98
Value $26.97. Sale Price. $21.58
Value $31.97. Sale Price $23.98
Value $47.97. Sale Price. $35.93

BAY SEAL COAT
Dark squirrel collar and cuffs.
Value $259.00.
SPECIAL
$194.25

MISSES' AND LADIES' COATS
In Velours, Polaire, Bolivia and Boucle, with and without fur collars, Sport and Dress Coats. Reg. Prices to $27.00.
SPECIAL
$19.96

CHILDREN'S COATS
2 to 6 yrs.
Reg. Pr. $6.47. Sale Price. $4.66
Reg. Pr. $8.97. Sale Price. $6.73
Reg. Pr. $10.97. Sale Pr.. . $8.23
Reg. Pr. $11.97. Sale Pr.. . $8.98
Reg. Pr. $19.97. Sale Pr.. $14.98

LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS
Of Bolivias, Suede Cloth, Chinko.
Reg. Prices to $42.97.
SPECIAL
$29.96

BOLIVIA COATS
Self trimmed.
Value $59.97
SPECIAL
$44.98

BOLIVIA COATS
Caracul collar, Reg. Price $79.97.
SPECIAL $59.98
BOLIVIA COAT, large fox collar, beautiful lining. Val. $144
SPECIAL $108.00

BOLIVIA COATS
Self trimmed. Value $62.97.
SPECIAL $47.23

LADIES' PERSIAN LAMB COAT
American sable collar and cuffs. Value $479.00
SPECIAL $325.00

CIVIT CAT COAT
Self collar and cuffs. Value $198.
SPECIAL $148.00

NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT
Self collar and cuffs, Value $139.
SPECIAL $125.00

RACK OF FLAPPER, MISSES' AND LADIES' DRESSES
Of wool crepe, silk jerseys, serges, poiret twill. Values $13.97.
SPECIAL $10.48

RACK OF LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESSES, SILK AND WOOL
Values to $26.97
SPECIAL $21.58

RACK OF LADIES' SILK DRESSES
Values to $39.97
SPECIAL $31.98

SALE SPECIALS

$3.98 PLAID BLANKETS, large size, pink, blue, tan and white plaids, whipped edge. SPECIAL PR... $3.27

DWIGHT ANCHOR PILLOW CASES—REGULAR PRICE 50c—EXTRA SPECIAL—size 45 x 36, has a deep hem, exceptional value, limit twelve to one person. SPECIAL 37c

17c UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, full 36 inches wide, will wash heavier and give excellent service. SPECIAL.... 12½c

19c BLEACHED MUSLIN, 36 inches wide, exceptional value, perfect goods, cut from full pieces. SPECIAL 13½c

BIG HOSIERY VALUES

WOMEN'S WOOL HOSE, reinforced toe and heel, cordovan, cinnamon and grey, exceptional value at Pair $1.00

WOMEN'S IMPORTED WOOL HOSE, ribbed to the toe, unshrinkable, comes in the following colors: Black, navy, cordovan, gray, camel and heather mixtures. $1.95

WOMEN'S, $3.50 IMPORTED WOOL HOSE with hand embroidered clox in the following colors: Black, navy, brown, beaver, gray, with self or contrasting embroidered clox. SPECIAL $2.95

CHILDREN'S $1.25 WOOL HOSE, Phoenix and Gordon brand, all wool socks, with colored cuff tops. SPECIAL $1.00

CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL HOSE, medium ribbed, with reinforced toe and heel. black, beaver and brown. Reg. $1.25. SPECIAL $1.00

COTTON GOODS SPECIAL

LADIES' COTTON BLOUSES and Skirt Waist, white and colored stripes, some quite soiled and shopworn.. Values to $1.97. SPECIAL $1.00

LADIES' OUTING GOWNS, double yokes back and front, white and colored stripes, sizes 16, 17 and 18. Values $1.59. SPECIAL $1.26

LADIES' OUTING GOWNS, regular and extra sizes, white and colored stripes, full cut, 56 inches long. Value $1.97. SPECIAL $1.69

LADIES' BUNGALOW APRONS, percale and gingham, medium and large sizes. Values $1.49. SPECIAL 96c

LADIES' BUNGALOW APRONS, gingham and percale, medium and large sizes. Values $.97. SPECIAL $1.69

$2.98 COMFORTABLES, white cotton filling, silkaleen covering. SPECIAL $2.47

SWEATER REDUCTIONS

LADIES' SLIPON SWEATERS, red, green, brown, fancy mixtures. Reg. Prices $3.50 and $3.97. SPECIAL. $2.69 and $2.93

LADIES' SCARFS, Angora and Camel's Hair. Reg. Prices $3.50, $4.97, $5.97 to $10.50.
SALE PRICES ..... $2.69, $3.89, $4.79 to $7.93

LADIES' "CHAPPIE COATS", buff, brown, navy, gray. Reg. Prices $14.97, $17.97, $19.97, $24.97, $26.97.
SALE PRICES .. $11.97, $14.59, $15.97, $19.97, $21.50

CHILDREN'S SWEATER SUITS, blue, brown, buff, white. Reg. Prices, $6.50, $8.97, $9.97, $10.50.
SALE PRICES $5.19, $7.19, $7.97, $8.29

Kingston Daily Freeman.

TERMS:

Per Annum in Advance $7.50
Per Month 65c
Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Kingston, N. Y.

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New York Telephone. Main Office Downtown, 2200. Uptown Office, 832.

KINGSTON, N. Y., JAN. 2, 1924.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Smith, in his message discussing the affairs of the state, has used more than double the number of words used by President Coolidge in setting forth the affairs of the nation, without attaining anything like the clarity of statement that characterized the message of the President. The Governor's message is long and discursive and the clearest thing in it is that every branch of the state government that the Governor controls is perfect while every department he does not control is operated in a most iniquitous manner. The Governor's pet grouch, the failure of the legislature to deliver the state's agricultural department over to Tammany Hall, is set forth in detail and is a fair sample of his criticisms.

MILLIONS FOR RUM-CHASERS.

The President's call for $20,000,000 to build fast rum-chasers for the coast [illegible] has reminded those advocating economy in government expenditures — among whom Mr. Coolidge has placed himself—that the Government is already in possession of scores of submarine chasers lying idle and going to rust. Why should not these be used instead, it is asked, and the twenty millions for new rum-chasers (to which must be added six millions a year to man them) be saved or be employed in inescapable expenditures? The idle submarine chasers are fast enough to overtake the rum-runners and are better equipped for shooting—if shooting there must be—than most of the coast rum-runners now are or than the proposed new boats are likely to be.

The objection to this suggestion obviously influencing President Coolidge is to be found in the ruling of the Attorney-General that no part of the navy can be diverted for use in enforcing the country's civil laws. Presumably this ruling is based on both law and precedent, yet it remains to be said that the Government by act of Congress can divert its own property from use in one department to use in another. At a time when economy is so needful because of the innumerable and imperative calls on the Government's funds, when the Government is embarrassed with a plethora of shipping left over from war time and when ever in the navy itself there are vessels lying idle and going to rust, it does seem a pity to spend all that money on new rum-chasers.

According to a Washington correspondent, "the lip stick and rouge-pot are no longer cherished implements of smart society in the capital." This is good news if true, but it seems doubtful whether the short career and influence of Mrs. Coolidge could alone be "responsible" for "the fading tad of carmine lip and heavily rouged cheeks."

While the others are talking President Coolidge seems to be keeping the peace and making progress at the same time. He is not calling anybody names, is not charging anybody with putting over deals, but is just sawing wood. It would seem as if they learned to saw wood the right way over there in the Green Mountain state. At any rate, the president is not letting "hot up" over what is being done by the other candidates.

Congressman Longworth, Republican floor leader, expresses the hope that the present session of Congress may afford "an opportunity to put the House in the position in which it used to be and ought to be—the premier of the two legislative branches of the government." Such is the present position of the popular branch in the national legislatures in most countries, particularly in Great Britain, where the Lords are of small account compared with the Commons.

Having amassed a fortune of two millions, a New York broker has decided to retire and interest himself in higher pursuits than the accumulation of more money for himself alone. He plans to help poor boys to go through college by the gift of scholarships, while he exacts a pledge from each than in their time they will help others in the same way or in similar ways. The world is the better for the presence in it of such men as this New York broker of the inconspicuous name of John Born.

Where there seems to be a tendency for all of us to remember the Golden Rule and to be more generous in 1924, it might not be amiss to have the thirteenth chapter of the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians around where we can give it a glance now and then. Application of some of the suggestions would not aggravate earthly conditions, but, on the contrary, might sweeten the world a bit and it should be displayed wherever there is an argument on any subject. Few of us could read it without getting some help.

In the Southern States, where the bulk of the negro population is congested and where crimes infuriating the populace are more frequent than elsewhere, the lynching records are always highest. It is the more encouraging, therefore, to learn that in that section in 1923 only 26 persons were done to death by mobs as compared with 61 in 1922, and that the South's lynching record for 1923 is the lowest in forty five years. Allowing for fluctuations, there has been a gradual decrease throughout the generation past, either because of a decrease in exciting crime or better law enforcement.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M. D.

(Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.)

A THOUGHT ABOUT INSULIN.

That Dr. Banting is deserving of the gratitude of the entire world goes without saying.

That he should have been awarded the Nobel prize likewise pleased the civilized world.

His discovery has saved the lives of thousands of people already, and has relieved the sufferings of thousands more.

But there is just one thought that comes to me.

I refer to the adult sufferers of diabetes.

What has been the outstanding factor in the lives of the majority of them?

Their very generous appetite, and the eating of great quantities of food.

These foods were not necessarily the sugars and starches, but even the meats, eggs and the fats.

What was the effect of all this food?

It simply was not burned up, that's all.

It put such an enormous amount of work upon all the organs of the body, that these organs got worn, or partly worn out, and were unable to do their work.

This means that the body is like a motor engine full of carbon. The gas is consumed all right, plenty of it, but you don't get the heat and energy.

And it is thus with a diabetic.

In the case of diabetic people the whole treatment is cutting down on the starches. This makes the work of the pancreas much easier.

However, don't get the idea that the original cause of diabetes is the eating of too much starch food.

As a matter of fact, the one thing, too much food, and to little exercise is the real cause of diabetes.

So if you have a diabetic tendency watch your diet, and cut down on your starches. If you still continue to lose weight and strength then insulin is indicated.

But for the man who is anxious to avoid diabetes, cutting down on his ravenous appetite, and exercise or working outdoors will actually use up, or burn up his starches and sugars, and there will not be the excessive work put on the pancreas, heart, blood vessels and kidneys.

FORSMAN WINS MIDDLE ATLANTIC SKATING TITLE.

Paul Forsman, of the Iceland Skating Club, New York, Tuesday was crowned Middle Atlantic skating champion by virtue of two victories in the Middle Atlantic contests on Godney's pond, Newburgh. Joe Moore, New York, former Middle Atlantic champion, relinquished the crown to Forsman, bow, out of competition, by [illegible] winning the two events of the American Olympic [illegible]. Miss Elsie Maffet, New York, won handily the two Middle Atlantic events for women.

The points scored: Forsman, 80; Potts, 40; Goldberg, 30; Murphy, Potts, Stephenson and Pickering, 20 each; Boyd, Hoyra and Searles, 10 each.

TWENTY AND TEN YEARS AGO.

Jan. 2, 1904. Fire in chimney of home of John C. Bridhead on Albany.

Hotel Senate on North Front street damaged by fire.

Jan. 2, 1914. Common Council was deadlocked over election of its president.

Cordts Hose Company celebrated 20th anniversary.

Max Mansfield died on Meadow street.

ERB-I-TOL
Builds Strength
To Combat Colds.

BARON COHEN — Clothiers & Furnishers — SAMUEL COHEN
S. COHEN'S SONS
KINGSTON, N. Y.

As Advertised

BEGINNING MONDAY A. M. DECEMBER 31st,

we place on sale

75 dozen Men's and Youths' Negligee

Shirts

Sizes 13½ to 17.

All colors and patterns.

Regular $1.50 and $1.75 quality

While they last

97c each

S. COHEN'S SONS

331 WALL ST., - - - KINGSTON, N. Y.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take

BROMO QUININE Tablets begin immediately to counteract the activity of Cold, Grip and Influenza Germs and bring to a sudden stop the dangerous work of these dreaded disease germs in the human body.

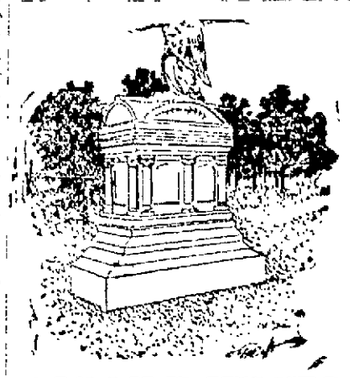
BROMO QUININE Tablets quickly render these germs powerless and completely destroy their organic existence.

The Tonic and Laxative Effect of Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets is very beneficial to the system at all times.

The box bears this signature

E. W. Grove

Price 30c.



MONUMENTS
Markers and Headstones

We have a large stock on hand and we are prepared to fill orders promptly.

We invite you to call on us and if we can render any assistance to you in making a selection we will be glad to do so. Our long experience in this line is worthy of consideration. Come and see us or telephone and we will call on you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Byrne Brothers
Broadway and Henry St.,
KINGSTON, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rondout National Bank of Kingston, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking house, 39 Ferry Street, in the city of Kingston, on Tuesday, January 8, 1924, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 12 noon.

M. BURGER, Cashier.

STOP AT
BANKS & RODER'S
FOR A FUR COAT!
January Sale Now Going On
272-274 FAIR STREET

KINGSTON Opera House

LAST NIGHT

ANOTHER CLASSY SHOW THAT WILL GIVE YOU NEW YEAR CHEER

5 FIVE SUPERIOR ACTS OF CLASS AND DISTINCTION

VAUDEVILLE

THE DANCING CRONINS
A Snappy Dance Revue

DONNECKER and WHITE
Singing and Music

SMITH & HARRIS
Formerly with the Avon Comedy Harmony Singers

JOHNNY BLOUDY & CO.
A Sensational Novelty. Surprise Offering with the world's cleverest trick dog.

THE ROYAL DUO
The Pride of the Variety Stage.

AND THE PHOTOPLAY

"SECOND FIDDLE"

FEATURING

GLEN HUNTER and MARY ASTOR

Stars in "MERTON OF THE MOVIES"

AFTERNOON 25c
EVENING ..... 25c and 50c
Children Half Price.

Tonight - Country Store Contest

THE COUNTRY GROCERY STORE CONTEST TONIGHT

Write your name and address below. Deposit this slip in box located in lobby at the KINGSTON OPERA HOUSE. Valuable Prizes donated by the Kingston merchants—WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Name.....

Street and No. .....

City .....

KEENEY'S THEATRE

LAST TIMES TONIGHT

A Sensation—

The First 1924 Production Proves Greater Than Anything Ever Attempted—Don't Let Anything Keep You Away.

Oh what a splash!
FLAMING YOUTH
with COLLEEN MOORE

MILTON SILLS—ELLIOTT DEXTER—And All-Star Cast.
News. Comedy.

KEENEY'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

No Advance in Prices.

PRICES ONE THREE 25c SEVEN NINE 35c CHILDREN HALF PRICE

AND HERE'S ANOTHER ONE

THURSDAY - FRIDAY - SATURDAY

MONDAY - TUESDAY - WEDNESDAY

An Astounding Drama, Towering in Strength and Artistic Beauty!

—WITH—

BLANCHE SWEET — WILLIAM RUSSELL
GEORGE MARION — EUGENIE BESSERER

Adapted by Bradley King from Eugene O'Neill's play.

Live Business Men Advertise in THE FREEMAN

DEMPSEY STEALS AWAY TO SOUTH

Light Preparation for Big Bouts Next Summer Already Under Way—Firpo, Wills and Perhaps Gibbons to Get Chance.

By Davis J. Walsh.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, Jan. 2.—Jack Dempsey, the well known heavyweight, is on the high seas, somewhere off the Virginia coast, bound for Florida to undergo light training in that genial clime for a bout in defense of his title late in the spring. Our Mr. Dempsey's opponent probably will be Tom Gibbons, the young man who stepped fifteen rounds with champion at Shelby, Montana.

Few know of Dempsey's projected trip to the land of the palms, itching and floral. Like the wandering Arabs of immortal fame, he just folded his tent and stole away. The only difference was that the Arabs stole everything else.

Dempsey's first port of call will be Jacksonville where the steamer Commanche is to end its voyage. Just what will happen after that is a matter of vagrant chance. It is probable that the champion will remain in Jacksonville for several days to await the pleasure of Jerry Luvadis, his trainer, and Jack Kearns, his man of business. Once complete, the party will head south with Palm Beach and Miami in the immediate foreground.

After that, it may be a case of join the navy and see the world from a porthole. The champion may go to Cuba for a quick look.

Meantime he will indulge in light exercise under the direction of Kearns and his trainer. In a conference with Tex Rickard just before sailing, Dempsey expressed a desire to frolic with three opponents during the coming outdoor season. The other two are Luis Firpo and Harry Wills.

Rickard is alleged to have said that he was none too keen on the Gibbons enterprise, but indicated a willingness to receive customers at the gate with dignity and politeness, in the event that a so-called public demand for the bout could be created. Rickard has no definite objection to Gibbons as an attraction, the promoter merely having other plans in mind.

He has been quoted as saying that two championship starts will be sufficient for Dempsey next summer. One of them, of a certainty, will be against Luis Firpo. The latter is a sure starter against Dempsey, in spite of the fact that every one knows he will fail to finish.

Wills is the other man that Rickard would like to shoot against Dempsey. This affair is mere possibility, depending entirely upon which direction the political cat will jump, but as long as even the faintest hope is held out for a Wills bout, Rickard's interest in Gibbons will remain tepid. He knows that Thomas can be summoned any time he, Rickard, raises the index finger. This is usually the way with challengers of no great box office standing.

Many Bible Translations.

Although the Bible has been translated, in part, into 725 languages and dialects, new translations for freshly discovered tribes are always needed.

MEYERS TAKES BEATING FROM ROCKY KANSAS

By Telegraph to The Freeman

Buffalo, Jan. 2.—Rocky Kansas administered a terrific beating to Teddy Meyers, local rival, in a ten round bout New Year's afternoon. Admirable courage and ability to absorb punishment saved Meyers from being knocked out. He was floored for the count of seven in the seventh round. Phil Logan won from Frankie Mart, Hartford. Jim Valpo Ashtabula boxed a draw with Phil Verdi, Rochester. It was announced Battling Siki will box Tony Stabenau here next Monday night.

Casing-Head Gas.

Casing-head gas has been made since 1904. An oil which has the faculty of absorbing gasoline from natural gas is sprayed downward through a tall pipe or tower, while the natural gas coming out at the top is practically without gasoline, while the oil at the bottom has absorbed it. Then, by a simple process of distillation, the gasoline is derived from the oil, and the oil goes through the same operation again. A good-sized plant can treat 80,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas this way, and obtain at least 8,000 gallons of gasoline a day.

ERB-I-TOL
GETS THE COUGH

Your druggist has it. Insist on ERB-I-TOL. Prepared from Nature's Herbs.

RESULTS IN STATE LEAGUE

Schenectady triumphed over Mohawk Tuesday afternoon in the Schenectady armory by a score of 21 to 19. The game was nip and tuck from start to finish.

Bergkamp, who played stellar ball for Mohawk, was put out of the game in the second half by Referee Leonard. Mohawk players claimed the official's action robbed them of a victory as the Dorpians were unable to check Bergkamp, who tallied five times from the field floor while he was in the game.

Score:

Mohawk.

	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Mallory, rf.	2	3	7
Smolick, lf.	0	0	0
Malone, c.	0	0	0
Bergkamp, rg.	5	0	10
Marriott, lg.	0	1	1
Kampmier, rg.	0	1	1
Totals	7	5	19

Schenectady.

	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Thomas, rf.	0	1	1
Boyle, lf.	3	5	11
Van Vleet, c.	1	0	2
Riconda, rg.	0	6	6
Brucker, lg.	0	1	1
Totals	4	13	21

Summary:

Score at half time Mohawk, 8; Schenectady, 8. Fouls committed—By Mohawk, 23; by Schenectady, 14.

Mohawk defeated Gloversville in the Mohawk armory Tuesday night by a score of 25 to 16, the locals getting an even break in a holiday double-header, as they lost to Schenectady in the afternoon game.

Score:

Gloversville.

	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Brennan, rf.	1	0	2
Peris, lf.	1	1	3
Griebe, c.	0	1	1
Duval, rg.	2	0	4
Dreyfus, lg.	1	3	5
Totals	5	6	16

Mohawk.

	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Smolick, lf.	0	5	5
Mallory, lf.	2	2	6
Malone, c.	1	2	4
Bergkamp, lg.	1	1	3
Kampmier, lg.	2	3	7
LaMott, lg.	0	0	0
Totals	6	13	25

Summary:

Score at half time—Gloversville, 3, Mohawk, 11. Fouls committed—By Gloversville, 25; by Mohawk, 25. Referee—Leon.

Coolidge Seeks Seat in U. S. Senate.

Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United States Shoe Machinery Company, and prominent in Boston financial and political circles, a Republican, has announced himself as a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now held by David I. Walsh, Democrat. William L. Butler, manager for President Coolidge, has announced his candidacy of the same seat.

America's Cold Remedy

150 MILLION

Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine Tablets Used Last Year

You can depend on Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine to break your cold in 24 hours—la grippe in three days.

There's no guesswork about Hill's. It has been proven in millions of cases. More than 4,000,000 American families used one hundred and fifty million of Hill's tablets last year.

For headaches, constipation, acute pains due to colds, la grippe and winter complaints, Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine has no equal. Don't delay—get Hill's today in red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. All druggists, 30 cents.

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE
W. H. HILL CO. DETROIT, MICH.

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS ON ALL GARMENTS

ROSENTHAL & BRAUN

275 FAIR STREET—KINGSTON

Thursday—Second Day After New Year's

EXTRAORDINARY CLEARANCE SALES

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' APPAREL!

Beginning the New Year with one of the GREATEST CLEARANCE SALES in the history of our Ready-to-Wear Department.

—WOMEN'S FUR TRIMMED COATS—

UNEQUALLED AS TO VALUE-GIVING.

FUR TRIMMED COATS
Perfectly Tailored Coats of Pile Fabrics, collared richly with beaver, viatka squirrel and wolf.
Were up to $39.75
NOW $15.98

FUR TRIMMED COATS
Marvelous Assortment. Luxuriously fur trimmed that sold up to $55.
NOW $27.50

EXCLUSIVE FROCKS
Frocks of genuine smartness, garments of late materials. Every model exclusive.
Values to $35.
NOW $14.75

SPORT COATS
Camel's Hair and Polaires
Values to $25.00
$6.75
Lined Throughout.

BLOUSES
All Latest Crepes.
$10 to $15 Values.
$4.98

WAISTS
Voiles, Dimities and Batistes
$2.98 Values
98c

HOSIERY
All the new shades.
VERY SPECIAL
$1.00

FUR COATS
Sea First Near Seal
$285 Values
$145.00

Near Seal Coats

With Grey and Viatka Squirrel Collars
$200 Coats Now **$135**

SEALINE COATS with natural Skunk collars and cuffs, Values $195.00. NOW $125.00

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS, trimmed with Kolinsky collars and cuffs, $185 Values. NOW $125.00

One Year's Guarantee On Every Garment.

ALTERATIONS FREE ON ALL GARMENTS.

VAN WAGENEN'S

Operated by THE ROSS STORES, Inc.

COLD WEATHER NECESSITIES AT OUR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

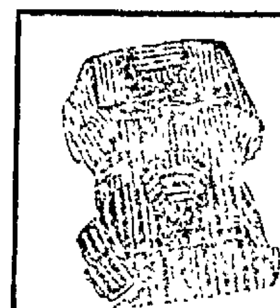
PURE
WOOL BLANKETS
$7.98

Regularly $10.00. All wool warp and filling. Gay colored block plaids on white grounds. Full size 66x80 inches. You'd appreciate the warmth of these splendid blankets and the low price too.

Beacon Blanket Comfortables $2.98
Double thick blanket comfortables. Gold, lavender, tan, pink, blue and gray block plaids. Size 66x84. Worth $3.50.

Plaid Cotton Blankets $2.98 pair
Extra large. Size 72x80 inches. Pretty plaid effects. Splendid for warm sheets or for between covers. $3.75 value.

Beautiful Comfortables $4.79
Well worth $6.50. Covering is of Silk Mull in dainty designs—wide plain color Silk Mull border. Full bed size.



WOMEN'S
Flannelette Night Gowns
$1.25
Deeply napped outing flannel. Finished seams. Wash braid trimmed. Double yokes. $1.59 value.

WOMEN'S
Flannelette Bloomers
59c
Regular and extra sizes. Well made of warm flannelette. Ruffle knee. Pink and blue stripes. Cut full. Reinforced.

MEN'S FLANNELETTE
Pajamas—Night Shirts
Fleecy garments that it's a pleasure to sleep in—they are so comfortable. All sizes. Well made of striped flannelette. Well worth $2.00 .... **$1.59**

Boys Flannelette Pajamas $1.29
Two piece style with fibre silk frogs. Heavy weight flannelette. 6 to 16 yrs. $1.50 value.

The First Great Event of the New Year

OUR ANNUAL SILK SALE

Friday and Saturday

Irresistable offerings in handsome shimmering Silks at prices that are away below regular. Don't miss this sale. Read on page 5 in tomorrow night's Freeman for details.

GOOD VAUDEVILLE YOU CAN ALWAYS SEE AT THE

ORPHEUM THEATRE

BIG TIME Vaudeville Acts

TODAY—LAST TIME
WILLIAM DE MILLE PRODUCTION

"The Marriage Maker"

INTERNATIONAL NEWS
ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA, B. MAISENHELDER, Director.

MATINEE, 2:30 .... 30c
EVENING, 6:45-9 .... 30c-55c
Matinee (Children) 20c

A NEW SHOW TOMORROW

6-VAUDEVILLE ACTS-6

THE FEATURE PICTURE

"YESTERDAY'S WIFE"

With Irene Rich and Eileen Percy and a distinguished Cast.

COAL PRICES
PER TON DELIVERED
KINGSTON COAL CO.
'Phone 593.

EGG $13.40
STOVE $13.40
RANGE $13 40
PEA $12.00

40 CENTS PER TON OFF FOR CASH.
O'HARA YARD
PHONE 140.

TIME TABLE OF

C. V. L. PITTS & SONS
Watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Hand engraving. Eye glasses repaired.
314 WALL STREET
Jobbing Given Prompt Attention.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given according to law [illegible] all persons having claims [illegible] late of the Town of [illegible] County of Ulster, deceased, [illegible] the same with the vouchers [illegible] of the estate of said [illegible] the office of William [illegible] of Kingston [illegible] 1924.

Dated [illegible]

JOHN W. CASE [illegible]

[illegible] Attorneys, 32 J[illegible] Kingston, N. Y.

THE KINGSTON COOPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
NOTICE OF ANNUAL ELECTION

[illegible] meeting [illegible] Kingston Cooperative Savings and Loan Association [illegible]

ARTHUR C. CONNELLY, [illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Nellie Julia Simonds, late of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned Jacob J. Simonds, the Executor of the estate of said deceased at No. 50 Abeel street in the said City of Kingston, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of April, 1924.

Dated, October 9th, 1923.

JACOB J. SIMONDS, Executor.

Frederick Stephan, Jr., Attorney, 3 East Strand, Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Ernest J. Gockel late of the Town of Hardenbergh, County of Ulster, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, Edward Knoll, one of the executors of the estate of said deceased, at his residence, Lew Beach, in the said Town of Hardenbergh, on or before the first day of May, 1924.

Dated, October 17, 1923.

ELLA J. GOCKEL
EDWARD KNOLL,
Executors, etc., of
Ernest J. Gockel

J. DePuy Hasbrouck, Attorney, 238-240 Fair Street, Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against George W. Nash, late of the [illegible] County of Ulster, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof [illegible] of the estate of said deceased at [illegible] Carrie Louise Nash, [illegible] the office of her attorney, DeWitt Roosa, corner of Strand and Broadway, in the City of Kingston, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of January, 1924.

Dated, July 2, 1923.

CARRIE LOUISE NASH, Executrix

DE WITT ROOSA, Attorney, for Executrix

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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SANTA'S VISITS

"There are some people," said Santa Claus, "who like to go about visiting all the time.

"They like to make summer visits or winter visits or week-end visits or Saturday visits.

"But I only care about visiting at one time of the year."

"We know," said the Reindeer, "and this is the time of the year."

"Yes," said Santa Claus, "this is the time of the year. And we must be starting soon."

"We're ready," said the Reindeer.

"I'm almost ready," said Santa Claus.

"There are a few more presents to finish and put in the pack.

"Just a few more, my lovely Reindeer."

So Santa Claus finished his Christmas work and everything was ready on time.

"I've never been late," Santa Claus said, "and I never could be late. It's not because I'm wonderful that I am so punctual.

"I've simply made it a habit to be on time.

"And, gracious me! I couldn't be late at Christmas time. I get so excited before Christmas time that I wouldn't possibly be late.

"I often wonder whether Santa Claus gets more excited than the children, or whether the children get more excited than Santa Claus.

"I believe it is six of one and half a dozen of the other, as the saying goes.

"Well, my beautiful Reindeer, we're now all ready! So let's hurry and be off."

So the Reindeer started and Santa Claus waved to Boy of the North, his favorite dog, and Boy of the North wagged his tail and barked his most polite good-by.

"Yes, as I was saying the other day, Reindeer," Santa said, "some people like to visit at different times of the year.

"They like to visit at one place for quite a long time, too.

"Now Santa Claus has his own ways. He likes to go visiting once a year and then he likes to visit over and over so many people—little people.

"He likes to visit house after house and house after house and apartment after apartment and hotels, too—wherever there are children.

"He likes to visit every place where

Everything Was Ready.

there are children. That is the truth! And he does, too."

"Yes, we know you do," the Reindeer said.

"I don't like to pay long visits—no, I like little short visits, because I haven't time for long visits. And, besides, I don't want to be seen.

"It's so much more fun this way, so much more fun!

"I've always found this way a good way and the best way, and so I do it this way. It would be a pity to change after all these years.

"And I've no wish to change.

"Sometimes I feel like staying a little longer in one house; but then I think of the other places where there are children.

"Santa Claus hasn't any favorites. He can't have any because he has always found that the different children had different kinds of nice points about them.

Now, there is little Mildred, for example—she is so generous and sweet, and then there is little Annette—she wants to share everything with others; and there is Jackie, with the most wonderful disposition in the world; and Johnny, with a head full of ideas for games and frolics for everyone.

"Dear me, they are all so wonderful. Santa Claus loves them all, every single one of them. And he is going to visit every one of them, too. Come along, hurry, my beautiful Reindeer."

And the Reindeer hurried and children who were asleep heard, even in their sleep, the sounds that came from the merry and jingling bells.

TONGUE TWISTERS

Every evening Ebba eats eight eggs.

* * *

Ice is ideal in Indian summer.

* * *

Jaguars juggle jugs.

* * *

George generally goes.

* * *

Alice ate apples at Aunt Ada's.

* * *

Harriet has hurt her hand.

* * *

Hurried Hazel has her hat handy.

* * *

Handsome Harry has hurried home.

* * *

Cats can climb chairs cunningly.

GAS BUGGIES—He Made His Own Bed

The KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

"I protest I do honor a chine of beef, I do reverence a loin of veal."

"A hundred souls of turkeys in a pie."

SOMETHING TO EAT

Fish is such an easily obtainable food in all parts of the world, either fresh, canned or dried that a few ways of serving it may be helpful.

Fish Pudding.—This is a good way to use bits of cooked left over fish. Take about one-half pound of fish flakes or shredded cooked fish, one tablespoonful of parsley, the whites of three eggs, beaten stiff, one-half cupful of melted butter, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, one cupful of cracker crumbs. Mix thoroughly; season to taste with salt and pepper, put into a well buttered baking dish and bake twenty minutes in a pan of water in a hot oven. Cover the top of the dish with well-buttered crumbs.

Baked Salt Codfish.—To every cupful of codfish, after being picked fine, add two cupfuls of mashed potato, two cupfuls of milk, two well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful of butter; season with salt, if needed; mix thoroughly and bake in a buttered baking dish for half an hour. Serve with a condiment or relish.

Tuna Fish Salad.—Take a can of tuna fish, flake it and add twice as much celery as fish—the celery should be cut fine. Cover with a tart salad dressing and serve on lettuce.

Clam Chowder.—Take three slices of fat salt pork, cut into small dice and fry until crisp and brown; add one small onion finely sliced, then add three medium-sized potatoes cut fine, cover with water and cook until the potatoes are tender; now add three cupfuls of milk and a can of clams. Heat until boiling hot; add four milk crackers, previously soaked in hot milk; season well with salt and pepper and serve hot.

Parisian Sweets.—Take a pound each of dates and figs, one pound of walnut meats. Pick over the fruit, remove stones from dates and put fruit and nut meats through a meat-chopper. Take out on a board covered with confectioners' sugar. Mix until well-blended. Roll out to one-quarter-inch in thickness and cut into squares, or use a small round cutter. Roll each piece in confectioners' sugar and pack in layers in a tin box.

Nellie Maxwell

LEIBHARDT.

Leibhardt, Jan. 1.—Gerald Quick of this place and Cecil Krom of Samsonville have returned to Lake Mohonk after a week's vacation at their homes.

Alton Hoornbeek of Accord is on a few days' visit at the home of his uncle, Henry S. DeWitt, in this place.

In last Tuesday's issue of The Freeman the name of Miss Nellie Brown of Wawarsing was published. It should have been Miss Nellie Phillipi.

Steward Quick of Walden is spending some time at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Quick.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Krom and children were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Quick at Rochester Center on Sunday.

Many friends in this place have received Christmas greetings from Mrs. A. Gullickson, who is enjoying the holidays in New York city.

Miss Ada Baker has returned to school in Kingston after a pleasant vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baker, at Mettacahonts.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gray of Tabasco have been entertaining guests from New York city during the holiday season.

William Markle of Rochester Center spent Sunday in town.

Miss Grace Hoornbeck pleasantly entertained her cousins, the Misses Ernice and Helen Hoornbeck at her home Sunday afternoon.

Those who were callers and guests at the home of Mrs. Eliza C. DeWitt on Sunday were: Mrs. Leslie E. Lawrence, Mrs. Alex Brown, Sidney Solcberg, Alton Hoornbeck of Accord, George Gray of Palentown, Mrs. J. H. Baker, Miss Ada Baker, Miss Ethel Baker and Elison Baker of Mettacahonts, Mrs. William Hornbeck and Harry F. Brown of this place.

The program entitled "The Shepherds of Old," that was rendered by the Liebhardt M. E. Sunday school on Christmas eve in the church was as follows:

Opening Song ..... School
It Came Upon the Midnight Clear
Responsive prayer ..... School
Rec.—Welcome ..Mary Leymunion
Rec.—Every Week...Francis Quick
Exercise—Glad Bells ..... Nine children.
Song—Welcome and Welcome .... Several girls.
Rec.—The Bird's Message ..... Winnie Quick.
Rec.—Shadows Across the Sheep Fold ..... Ethel Brown
Rec.—We're Glad..Mary Lemunion
Song—Luther's Cradle Hymn..... Three Girls.
Rec.—Jack and Jill..Sidney Solcberg
Rec.—Christmas Letter ..... Agnes Brown.
Rec.—Don't Forget ..... Josephine Solcberg.
Song—Christmas is Here ..... Several Girls
Exercise—Christmas Peace Jubilee. Three girls, five boys
Rec.—The Star of Bethlehem ..... Miss Helen Hornbeck.
Song—Shepherds on the Plain .... Choir
Exercise—Heralds of the Dawn.... Seven girls.
Rec.—The Christ Child ..... Miss Erma Hornbeck.
Song—Clear and Bright.. Six girls
Musical monologue—The Inn ..... Miss Mariam Brown.
Exercise—Star of Hope ..... Eight girls
Rec.—Night Before Christmas .... Miss Katheryn Brown.
Rec.—Night After Christmas ..... Miss Ethel Brown.
Offering .....
The Shepherd Drill ..... Six young ladies.

VALUES IN A SALE THAT ARE UNEXCELLED

OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE!

In Ten Years Commences

THURSDAY MORNING AT 9:30

Offering Inducements That are Unparalleled in the Annals of Kingston. We are celebrating our First Anniversary Sale in Ten Years COMMENCING TOMORROW, affording an opportunity to save about 50% on Women's Apparel. Never has such an array of garments been offered at such drastic reductions.

GOLD'S GARMENTS COUPLED WITH GOLD'S LOW SALE PRICES
Should Prove an Incentive to Make This Your Shopping Center Thursday

SKIRTS
Values up to $10.00
ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE
$4.98
Camel's hair, plaids and wool crepe—plain and pleated, tan and grey only. Sizes 27 to 32 waist.

TAFFETA DRESSES
Formerly priced up to $27.50
ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE
$10.95

WOMEN'S SWEATERS
Less Than Half Price
Originally Priced $10
ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE
$3.98
All brushed wool slip-ons and Chappie jackets. Full line of all the latest models.

SPORT COATS
Fashions for winter sports at large price reductions.
Two Groups,
$19.75 - $37.50
ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE
$10.75-$19.50

FUR TRIMMED COATS
With luxurious fur collars and cuffs, formerly priced to $67.50
Now Reduced to
$34.75

HIGHEST CLASS WINTER COATS
Soft rich winter fabrics in all the new winter shades, trimmed with viatka squirrel, beaver, stone marten or skunk.
Price before reduction $97.50
ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE
$64.75

FRENCH SEAL COATS
45 inches long
Formerly sold to $155.00
ANNIVERSARY PRICE
$87.50

SUITS
Colors navy, black and brown, fur trimmed and plain.
Values to $55.00
ANNIVERSARY PRICE
$24.95

RACCOON COATS
45 inches long
Coats that were $265.00
ANNIVERSARY PRICE
$185.00

DRESSES
$19.95 Jersey Dresses $10.75
$35.00 Dresses $14.95
$45.00 Dresses $19.95
$35.00 Cloth Dresses, full assortment ..$19.95
All our higher grade assemblage of dresses are reduced proportionately during this sale.

SPANGLED EVENING GOWNS..... .....$21.75

GOLD'S RELIABLE SHOP

30 Main Street, - - - - - - - - - Kingston, N. Y.

THE POCKETBOOK.

The Why, When and Where of Fashions.

The ancient Greek woman very likely was not trusted with money, but when friend husband went shoping, he usually carried money in his mouth, according to Aristophanes.

In the course of time when money became more and more the medium of exchange, it was kept in leather bags, sometimes very elaborate affairs, which were fastened to the belt and complemented by a dagger or two, for rather obvious reasons. Such bags, with keys, and scissors dangling from them were visible signs of the housewife's authority.

The wave of patriotism in France durnig the Napoleonic era made the picturesque cartouche of the hussars a model for handbags. This was at a time when the flimsiness of dress made pockets out of the question. During the Restoration Period of the Bourbon dynasty, the so-called stocking purse came into use.

(Fairchild Fashion Service.)

CUTS-SORES
Cleanse thoroughly—then, without rubbing, apply—
VICKS VAPORUB
Over 17 Million Jars Used Yearly

Your old friend ROCKY FORD is back again

The 5¢ Cigar that really tastes like old times 5¢

DEARSTYNE BROS. TOBACCO CO.
DISTRIBUTORS ALBANY, N.Y.

New Auditorium Theatre
MAT. 2:30; EVE. 7 & 9. Admission—Children 17c; Adults, 22c
Weekday Matinee—Ladies and Children 10c;
Saturday and Holiday Same as Evening.

TODAY

The Broadway Madonna

Amazing Revelations of the Jazz Palaces Where Humanity Counts Not the Toll.
Campbell Comedy—"Stolen Glory"

TOMORROW—"THE EXCITERS."

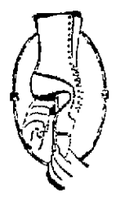
Cantilever Shoe for Men & Women

The Satisfaction of Perfect Comfort

DON'T chance your happiness on shoes that merely **look** comfortable. Select the scientifically correct Cantilever Shoe and be assured of lasting ease. You will experience the satisfaction which comes with complete comfort.

The Cantilever Shoe is designed to follow the natural outline of the foot. The flexible arch permits the muscles and ligaments of the foot to exercise and strengthen. The well-placed heels distribute the weight of the body toward the outer or stronger side of the foot. You won't tire so easily in Cantilevers because the flexibility of the shoe permits the foot muscles to function freely.

To wear Cantilevers is one way to have a happy New Year.



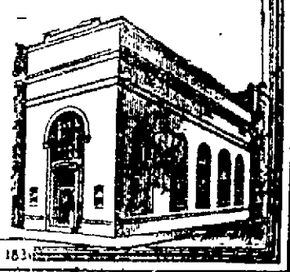
E. T. Stelle & Son
312 WALL ST.,
KINGSTON, N. Y.

OLDEST BANK IN ULSTER COUNTY

Closely Interwoven

The history of the National Ulster County Bank is closely interwoven with the welfare and economical life of the community,—and it always seeks to be increasingly useful to the people.

Checking Accounts are invited.



THE NATIONAL ULSTER COUNTY BANK
KINGSTON, N.Y.
THE WHITE BANK
ON WALL ST.—COR. JOHN

ESTABLISHED 183

HEALTH PADS
$8.00

One of the most essential articles in the sick room, flexible and sanitary. For any ache or pain that heat will relieve. Especially appreciated by the older folks.

Canfield Supply Co.,
16-18 Strand,
Kingston, N. Y.
"Your big downtown store."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Isora Elting Lewis, late of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Elting L. Simpkins and Fletcher J. Simpkins, the Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, at the office of V. Van Wagonen, 240 Fair Street, Kingston, in the said County of Ulster, on or before the 30th day of April, 1924.

Dated, October 16, 1923.

ELTING L. SIMPKINS,
FLECHER J. SIMPKINS,
Executors of Will of
Isora Elting Lewis.
V. Van Wagonen, Attorney, Kingston, N. Y.

Cocoanut Oil Fine For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and is very harmful. Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing, as this cannot possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. Two or three teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage.

You can get Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and a few ounces will last everyone in the family for months.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Lucy Mann, late of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Alice F. Mann, the Executrix of the estate of said deceased, at 18 Maiden Lane, in the said City of Kingston, N. Y., on or before the 3rd day of June, 1924.

Dated, November 28th, 1923.

ALICE F. MANN,
Executrix.
Augustus Shufeldt, Attorney, 286 Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.

ALL PATRIOTIC BODIES INVITED

To Installation of Pratt Post Officers January 8 at Armory—Autos For Civil War Vets—Musical Program.

The officers-elect of Pratt Post, No. 127, Dept. of N. Y., G. A. R., will be installed in their several positions on Tuesday evening, January 8 at 8 o'clock, at the State Armory on Broadway. Past Commander Silas Brink has been appointed as installing officer by the department commander. The officers-elect of Tappen Camp, Sons of Veterans, and officers-elect of Tappen Camp, Ladies' Auxiliary, will also be installed. All patriotic organizations are earnestly requested to be present. Kingston Post, American Legion, and the Ladies' Auxilliary, voted unanimously to be present in a body. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts will also be present.

It is requested of those in command of the various organizations, that they report upon arrival, to Captain O. Hiltebrant, Company I, N. Y. State Battery, who will assign them to their respective positions and seats.

As the program will be of some length, it will be necessary to commence the exercises at 8 o'clock sharp. There will be music by Maj. James Pierce and his orchestra, of choice selections and old-time melodies. "Tenting To-night," also "When the Boys in Blue are Gone," will be rendered by the St. James M. E. Church quartet.

It is especially desired that all Comrades of '61-'65 be present; if any such are unable on account of disability, by sending their names to chairman or secretary of the committee, an automobile will be furnished to take care of them. The chairman of the Committee is Silas Brink, 55 St. James street and the secretary William Robertson, 72 Mary's avenue.

WINTER LIMING HAS MANY ADVANTAGES.

One of Them is Greater Ease With Which it May be Hauled.

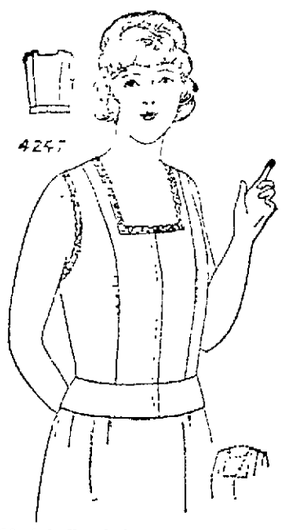
Some New York state farmers may find winter a good time to haul limestone for their land. Those whose farms are so situated that they have a long uphill haul from the railroad, and who wish to haul by sleigh, are likely to find winter hauling especially desirable, the state college of agriculture says.

When the sleighing is good, larger loads can be drawn on a sled than can be hauled on a wagon at other seasons of the year. In winter there is a period of several weeks when this work may be done. This will enable one to haul the limestone without interfering too much with ice harvesting, butchering, wood cutting and other winter farm work.

If the weather is favorable and the snow is not too deep, limestone may be applied at any time during the winter. Burned and hydrated lime, however, may be put on more advantageously when the land can be worked so as to mix the lime with the surface soil soon after spreading. It will give better results this way than if left for some weeks on the surface. Unless mixed with the soil soon after spreading these more active forms go over to the same chemical form as limestone in chunks which cannot be mixed with the soil so completely as if stirred soon after spreading. Whatever its form, an intimate mixture of lime with the soil always gives best results.

Any kind of lime should be kept in a dry place. Lump lime is sometimes piled in the field to slake. This results in considerable waste. Hydrated lime must be kept dry or it continues slaking and the bags may burst open, making it difficult to handle them and causing some waste. Further, it takes up weight so there is more to handle when it comes to hauling and spreading. This increase in weight and bulk may well be considered in spreading, so as to be sure that enough is used to grow the desired crop.

OUR DAILY PATTERN.



A Model Good for Stout Figures.

1247. This corset cover idea for the woman of mature figure. The seams may be boned for firmness. Nainsook, cambric, linen, silk or satin may be used to develop this comfortable garment.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 36 inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in coin or stamps by the Pattern Department, The Freeman, Rondout, N. Y. Be sure to state the size wanted.

Catalogue Notice.

Sent 15c in coin or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer catalogue, containing 550 designs of Patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches), all valuable hints to the Ladies and Misses' and Children's home dressmaker.

AGRIGRAPHS

No, bees do not learn to "know the keeper." They'll sting him just as quickly as anyone else.

Manure is wealth. No wonder, then, that when stored in the barnyard Old Man Weather steals it.

Rats as well as folks need mineral matter to thrive. A good way is to apply it through cold steel, in the form of a trap.

Uncle Ab says that a man should love his job, but not so much that his wife will want a divorce, with the job as the co-respondent.

Home paper week is to be observed all over the New York State February 3-9. It's a time for editors and community to think of their joint responsibilities.

Help on almost every farm problem can be had free in printed form from the state college at Ithaca. Ask for a list of titles. "E 47" on a postal will bring it.

Now is the time for farm organizations with an educational purpose to determine, if they must have speeches, that the speeches shall not be made by and for a politician.

PRUNING CHERRY TREES IS AID IN HARVESTING.

But It Does Not Improve Growth or Increase Amount of Fruit.

The cherry probably receives less pruning than any other fruit in New York state. The fruit men at the state college at Ithaca say this is advisable while the trees are young, with both sweet and sour varieties. Pruning will not improve the growth or increase the amount of fruit borne, they declare.

Cherries are rather an expensive crop to harvest, however, and for this reason most growers like to keep the trees low. When they have reached such a height that the fruit cannot be conveniently picked from a low step ladder, it is desirable to begin to cut the taller branches back to side branches in the top, and to thin out some of the growth in the upper center of the tree.

If this is done every year, or every other year, it will not only keep the tree within bounds but will result in stronger and healthier wood and fruit spurs.

Sweet cherries which tend to continue a strong central leader growth after the first few years can well have the leader cut back to a lateral branch to discourage such rapid upward development.

IN THE AIR TONIGHT.

Radio Programs That Are Free As the Air That Carries Them.

Radio program for tonight are:

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

7:00—Religious services under the auspices of the United Synagogues of America.
7:30—United sport talk by Thornton Fisher.
7:40—Esther H. Werner, contralto. Program: In the Silence of Night, The Bird of the Wilderness, A Song of Thanksgiving.
7:50—"A Wife's Income, Today and Tomorrow," by J. Frank Birdsell.
8:00—Esther H. Werner, contralto. Program: Do Not Go My Love, Toy Balloon, Hymn to the Night.
8:10—"The Rural Church," by Dr. Warren H. Wilson.
8:20—Jordan M. Cohan, pianist and tenor, with Philip F. Broughton in a surprise novelty.
8:30—"How to Build an Estate," by H. K. Hutchens.
8:40—Max Kaifur, tenor.
9:00—One of a series of talks on "Choosing a Vocation," by C. M. Smith, of the board of education.
9:15—Fred Ruzika, violinist.
9:25—Jordan M. Cohen and Philip F. Broughton in a surprise novelty.
9:40—Fred Ruzika, violinist.
9:50—Max Kalfus, tenor.
10:00—Musical program arranged by Freed-Eisemann Radio Corporation.

WJZ, New York City (405 Meters).

7:00—Stories by Florence Smith Vincent.
7:30—Irving Selzer and his orchestra.
7:45—Literary Talk.
8:00—Irving Selzer and his orchestra.
8:45—Earl Klug, barytone, and Irene Messmer in joint recital.
9:00—Gen. Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, "The Olympic Games," a lecture delivered in the College Playhouse of New York University.
9:15—Earl Klug, barytone, and Irene Messmer, soprano, in a duo program.
9:30—"Bequests," by Ralph Hart.
9:55—Time signals and weather forecast.
10—Pan-American Students Learn

KDKA, Pittsburgh (326 Meters).

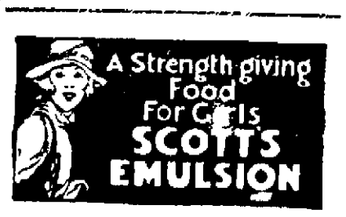
6:30—Dinner concert.
7:30—Feature.
7:45—The children's period.
8:00—Market reports.
8:15—Feature.
8:30—Concert by Helen Samp on soprano, Hazel O'Brien, contralto, Marie Puila, accompanist; A. W. Becker, steel guitar, Earl Crunte, mandolin.
9:55—Arlington time signals.

KYW, Chicago (536 Meters).

7:50—Children's bedtime story.
9:00—Musical program.
10:05—Reviews of the latest books by Llewellyn Jones.
11:00—Midnight Revue.

WGY, Schenectady (380 Meters).

6:00—Produce and stock market quotations. News bulletins.
6:30—"Adventure Story."



Luckey, Platt & Co.

Announces The Annual January Clearance Sale

In Which Every Department Offers Special Prices in a

GENERAL CLEAN-UP OF MERCHANDISE

Which Must Be Cleared From Stocks Now, But Which Is Seasonable

This is merchandise taken from our regular stocks which has been slow in moving and as the time is rapidly approaching when new Spring Goods will arrive,

We Must Get Rid of These Stocks Now

There are:

OPPORTUNITIES for women to buy wearables and accessories.

OPPORTUNITIES for men to buy furnishings and luggage.

OPPORTUNITIES for mothers to buy clothes for boys and girls.

OPPORTUNITIES for home lovers to refurnish their home.

OPPORTUNITIES for everybody to save many dollars in this wonderful sale.

Bear in mind that the biggest bargains are always in the smallest lots and the earlier you attend the sale, the greater the advantages.

Sale opened JANUARY 2nd and will continue throughout this week and next.

Luckey, Platt & Co.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Narrow Store with the Big Stock of Clothing—2 Floors.

Ostrander & Woolsey

HEAD OF WALL ST. Next to Rose-Gorman-Rose. KINGSTON.

Another Big Sale

—on—

Michaels Stern Co.

38.00 Overcoats at

29.50

Brown with large collar	Grey with Belt
Brown Box styles	Dark oxfords
Light Tan, Belt back	Mouse Color with Belt.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Augustus G. Pratt the Executor of the estate of said deceased, at the office of Walter N. Gill, No. 12 Fair Street, in the said City of Kingston, on or before the 10th day of June, 1924.

Dated, December 5, 1923.

AUGUSTUS G. PRATT,
Executor
Walter N. Gill, Attorney, Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In pursuance of an order of Hon. George F. Kaufman, Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Rondout, late of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, deceased, intestate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Laura Reiner Palen, the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased at Marius Street in the said City of Kingston on or before the first day of May, 1924.

Dated, October 30, 1923.

Louis Hutchinson, Attorney,
280 Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

County of Ulster ss:

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of BENJAMIN LEWIS I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situate, lying and being in the Town of Shawangunk, County of Ulster and State of New York, and bounded as follows: BEGINNING at a point opposite an iron pin on the line of lands owned by the Port Jervis & Delaware Land Co. on the east side of a lot owned by James E. Hill and running in a southerly direction to the lands owned by Annie E. Perham; thence in a straight line to lands formerly owned by Mary E. T. Smith, thence in a northerly direction along the lands of Mary E. T. Smith, to the lands owned by Mary Forde, thence in a straight line to the place of beginning. Said tract of land containing two acres more or less.

The party of the first part reserves a right of way for a driveway to the lot owned by Annie E. Perham and also to the entrance of the Smith lot and Forde property. Also the right to lay and repair water pipes leading to said properties.

Said property being situate at Highmount, Ulster County, New York, and being a portion of the premises conveyed by E. S. Thompkins to Thompson dated April [illegible] and recorded in the Ulster County Clerk's office on the [illegible] day of April, 1905, at [illegible] in Book Number 440 of Deeds, page [illegible].

The property above mentioned includes all of the Personal Property contained on said premises October 1st, 1921.

Which I shall expose to sale as the law directs, on the 5th day of January, 1924, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, N. Y.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1923.

WILLIAM H. KOLTS,
Sheriff
TUNIS H. HAVENBEEK,
Under Sheriff.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

STATE OF NEW YORK
Executive Chamber
Albany, Jan. 2, 1924.

To the Legislature:

The year 1924 dawns upon our State full of promise for the future. We have abundant reason to be thankful to Almighty God for the blessings that He has showered upon us in the past. Putting forth our best efforts in appreciation of these benefactions we have reason to hope for their continuance. The pathway of progress is clear before us. We have but to sink petty, personal and partisan notions to achieve the success that lies in its wake. The State cannot afford to stop at the blank wall of mere administration. It must constantly strive to meet the new problems that continue to arise, beyond the solution of which there is a better day for the citizenship that makes up the State.

Government itself is subject to all the frailties that attack human kind upon the theory that there is nothing in the world so good that it could not be better. No government has reached the point where it can safely stand still or turn its back upon that which spells progress. We are living in the age of the greatest material advance that the world has ever known and in this the Empire State, we are particularly charged with keeping the government in harmonious step. Agencies of the government equipped to operate successfully a quarter of a century ago are practically useless today.

The theory of representative democratic government is that the people themselves being unable to gather in any one place and make their own laws have delegated that power to representatives, and all problems of state-wide concern should be viewed by the members of the Legislature from the standpoint of the well being of all the people of the State. When the power of public office given by a direct grant from the people themselves is subordinated to any consideration other than the public welfare, the man or men holding the grant cannot be otherwise than unfaithful to their trust. It is a great honor and a high privilege to be permitted to speak for the heart and conscience of the people of the greatest State in the Union

Defeating meritorious legislation for partisan advantage is in effect putting the party above the State. No man or group of men can expect to last very long taking that attitude. There is no permanency in any position that has for its foundation a supposedly short memory on the part of the masses of our people. Every suggestion from whatever source which tends to promote the welfare of the people of the State is entitled to the fullest discussion on its merits.

Representative democratic government is not without its enemies. Nothing leaves them more helpless than to be able to point to definite progress. There are altogether too many disciples of the doctrine that our Constitution and statute laws are intended only to protect property and money. Every statute designed for the better care of the poor, the sick and the afflicted as well as every effort on the part of the State to add to the health, happiness and comfort of her people, is a complete answer to their unreason. It is possible for the State to perform an errand of mercy and do it in such a business-like way as to bring substantial returns.

At the close of the old year and the beginning of the new, let us take account of stock and let us examine our consciences and see if we can honestly say to ourselves that in the past we have done all we could in the discharge of the duties that fell to our lot. Let us ask these questions of ourselves in some detail.

Report of the State Finances

For bookkeeping purposes the State recognizes a year other than the calendar year for calculating its financial condition. This of necessity leads to considerable confusion in the mind of the ordinary man when he attempts to read State financial reports in the forms in which they are usually drawn by bookkeepers and accountants who have themselves a clear knowledge of the whole situation but are unable to appreciate the layman's difficulty.

In order that it may be before you and the people of the State in such a manner as to be easily understood, I will try to put it in language other than that used by the people who usually prepare these statements.

On June 30, 1923, the State of New York owed to its bondholders	$264,244,500 00
To meet that indebtedness, there was on that date in the sinking funds of the State	$83,1[illegible]715 61
Leaving a net State debt to be met by future annual contributions to the sinking fund of	$181,110,784 39
In the last fiscal year, that is, from July 1, 1922, to July 1, 1923, we redeemed of the State bonds	$2,763,500 00
and we increased our sinking funds for the year	1,962,600 40
making a total of	$4,726,100 40

and this is the net decrease in the State's debt for that fiscal year.

We now come to the question of our anticipated income for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1924, for which year we are obliged to make in advance appropriations for the support of the government.

ESTIMATED REVENUE

General property taxes:	
State debt services	$11,441,366 1[illegible]
School teachers' salaries	21,026,092 0[illegible]
Court and stenographers' tax	697,595 17
Total general property taxes	$33,165,053 94
Special taxes:	
Corporation tax	$41,000,000 00
Organization of corporations	2,000,000 00
Personal income tax	16,500,000 00
Insurance premium tax (Insurance Dept.)	1,400,000 00
Inheritance tax	17,000,000 00
Stock transfer tax	7,000,000 00
Mortgage tax	4,000,000 00
Motor vehicles	19,500,000 00
Boxing exhibit tax	200,000 00
Motion picture tax	170,000 00
Arrears tax sales, redemptions, etc	90,000 00
Total special taxes	$108,360,000 00
Other revenues and receipts	$9,000,000 00
Total estimated revenue	$151,025,053 94

The above shows in some detail the total estimated revenue of the State for the next fiscal year. It is estimated by the Comptroller that on July 1, 1924, we will have in the surplus fund which is really the State's bank account $50,494,165 52

making the total estimated resources of the State in round figures for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1924 $201,000,000 00

However, there are certain commitments against this surplus or bank account of $50,494,165.52 which have to be taken into consideration. They amount approximately to $30,000,000, all of which, however, can not be drawn from the surplus during that fiscal year as they are commitments of the public money for public improvements which by no stretch of the imagination can be finished within the next fiscal year, so that while we are committed to the expenditure of $30,000,000 of the $50,000,000, we will be called upon to pay considerably less during the next fiscal year.

However, in order that the State may be ready to meet in full all of her obligations, for bookkeeping purposes, we will deduct the $30,000,000 to which we are committed from the total estimated resources and that will leave the estimated resources at $171,000,000 in round figures.

Relief from Taxation

Careful attention by the financial committees of your Honorable Bodies to all requests for appropriations will undoubtedly aid in checking waste and unnecessary undertakings. I will co-operate with you in this to the very best of my ability, because we are all in accord that heavy taxes add to the cost of living. The ultimate consumer is helpless under heavy taxation and has no way of passing taxes on to others, and he is therefore entitled to the best thought we can give to decreasing the cost of government.

When the State lost its income from excise taxes, it was necessary to reach into everybody's pocket to meet certain expenses of the State as well as certain expenses of all the municipalities formerly sharing in the excise taxes. One of the most difficult problems confronting not only the people of our State but practically the whole country, is the question of relief from burdensome taxation. It is easily understood that the cost of government must increase with the cost of every other thing, because after all the government buys exactly as the housewife does. We have to feed and clothe thousands of people. We have to purchase thousands of tons of coal. We have even a rent problem facing us for the rental of quarters for public offices in various parts of the State.

Relief by Reorganization of the Government.

At the time the income tax bill was passed we promised the people of the State that at the earliest possible moment we would give them relief from this particular form of taxation. I believe firmly that we can give them very substantial relief when we complete our program of reorganization and succeed by a reduction of the State departments in eliminating duplication and waste of effort that must grow from the big cumbersome machinery of the government as it exists today.

Exemption of Incomes of $5,000 or Less From Income Tax.

Last year I recommended in my first annual message that incomes of $5,000 or less be exempted from the provisions of the State Income Tax Act. Neither House of the Legislature progressed the legislation making effective that recommendation. One of the arguments made against it was that a man receiving a salary of $5,000, or for that matter even $4,000 a year, and having no dependents, should make a small contribution to meet the expenses of the State, in view of the large amount of work that the State is now doing along lines of hospital care, service to workers and preservation of health and human welfare. The Legislature did, however, amend the Income Tax Law to increase the amount given as exemption for people depending upon others for support. A man with a family of five children, with a $5,000 income, really pays only five dollars income tax. By increasing the exemptions we have practically given the intended benefit to the man with dependents within the five thousand dollar class, and still leave him in the position to feel that he has contributed in some measure to the support of the State.

I believe that it is a very great mistake to take from the taxpayers in any one year more than is needed for the actual conduct of the government, always leaving a safe reserve in the bank in case of trouble. I am satisfied after a comparison of the State's resources plus the clear surplus over and above commitments, taking account of the fixed charges and making allowances for progressing other public work of a special nature, that there can be a substantial reduction in the State income tax, to every person paying it, at least for this year.

Immediate Reduction in State Income Tax

I suggest the immediate enactment of a statute in respect of 1923 incomes which are payable before April 15, 1924, which will permit every income taxpayer to the State to reduce the amount of his State income tax by 25 per cent. This can be done without interference with the existing rate. Since the tax blanks are already printed, to avoid confusion, it should be provided by law that the taxpayer make this reduction himself, remitting the balance to the State.

No Loss to Municipalities

The State is obligated to return to the municipalities 50 per cent of the total income tax returns. Nothing should be taken from this 50 per cent now allotted to the municipalities, as the financial condition of the State permits it to assume the entire loss in revenue brought about by the proposed 25 per cent reduction. Thus of the 1923 income tax to be collected, the State will really under the reduction, take approximately one-third of the total return and leave two-thirds to the cities.

Other Methods of Relief From Taxation In Methods of Financing Public Improvements

Relief from burdens of taxation is also to be found in other ways. Our present method of financing certain types of public works undertakings is hard on the taxpayer, and some of those where revenue returns will result should be undertaken in accord with far more modern methods than payment out of current revenues or even State bond issues. The Port Authority in this State and many public works improvements in other States are cases in point.

Port Authority

Besides enunciating the theory of co-ordinated and unified port development, the Port Authority, being a body corporate and politic, is also intended to bring about a thoroughly modern method of financing public improvements without burden to the taxpayers of the State, maintaining the State's ownership and yet financing on the basis of economic value of the improvements themselves. This is accomplished by the authorization given the Port Authority to issue its own tax-exempt bonds against the improvements.

Co-operation of Rail Carriers With Port Authority.

Prior to 1922 there was no plan for the organization of the port facilities at New York. There was no agency with power to develop them and co-ordinate them in any systematic and progressive way. The Port Authority was given power in 1922 to carry out the Comprehensive Plan as rapidly "as economically practicable." Its power was confirmed and added to by the Congress of the United States in the same year. Obviously, the first place to begin was with the railway carriers themselves. The Comprehensive Plan is essentially a plan for linking up the railway lines into one unified, co-ordained system. The persistent efforts of the Port Authority, led by a chairman whose work in the public service is beyond estimate, and aided by its engineering and legal staff, elicited an array of facts and legal authorities to support the principles of the plan, which overwhelmed the carriers and brought them to a realization that a policy of opposition, especially at this time, was as unwise as it was lacking in appreciation of the public duties they were required to perform. In consequence, in September last, their policy became one of co-operation. It is a source of satisfaction, therefore, to inform you, as the Port Authority will report to you later in more detail, that the great plans for developing the Port of New York, for serving its nine million people and for serving the people of the nation are now well under way.

Appointment of Commissioners of Port Authority.

While it is true that the Port Authority is an interstate agency and serves the whole State, the fact nevertheless remains that the City of New York has the largest interest in its operations because of its tremendous water front property. We have recognized in the treaty with the State of New Jersey the right of the local authorities to consent to the taking of municipal property for any part of the port development plan. I am satisfied that no mistake would be made to allow the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in New York City by resolution, to appoint at least two members of this State's three on that authority.

Interstate Connections.

Any consideration of the port plan involves the development of those connections between different parts of the port area which can best be accomplished by highways in the form of tunnels or bridges. Having progressed to an acceptance of the theory that port development is a co-ordination of all means of distribution for incoming and outgoing freight necessary to maintain life in the district, it is only part of the same process to reach a determination as to where connections facilitating such distribution should be made and how constructed to fit into the general plan.

The Vehicular Tunnel

The vehicular tunnel now under construction by the States of New York and New Jersey will, it is expected, be completed by 1926. By that time the demand for this highway under the river will be so great that it is the belief of the experts that its capacity will be saturated as soon as it is opened. Looking ahead, it is clear that new highway connections, linking up New York and New Jersey, must be planned and constructed. In my opinion this bi-State work is a logical and necessary part of the task committed to the Port Authority. This agency, created by the two States and confirmed by Congress, should plan, build and operate these connections. The revenue-producing capacities of these arteries should support their own financing, and the Port Authority is the agency both for ascertaining the economic proof and for securing the necessary funds with which to build them when the proof justifies. If the theory on which the Port Authority is based is sound, then here is the best possible demonstration of it.

Transfer of Present Vehicular Tunnel to Port Authority.

The present vehicular tunnel now under construction should, in its present state, be immediately turned over to the Port Authority by an amendment to the pact between the States of New York and New Jersey which permits the building of this particular tunnel. The Port Authority should raise the necessary funds to complete it by the issuance of Port Authority bonds; complete the construction and take over the operation of the tunnel for the two States. No further appropriation for this construction should be made out of current revenues in New York State. In New Jersey the funds appropriated have been derived from a bond issue which I understand is about exhausted, and I understand that that financial problem could be met by further legislation in that State. As the tunnel cannot be operated for two years, future provision can be made for the return to the States of money already invested, if that is deemed necessary or advisable.

Construction of Future Tunnels and Bridges by Port Authority.

There is no excuse for turning over such valuable privileges as future tunnels to private corporations. These are highways. They should be under complete public control and supervision. Private capital should be satisfied with a reasonable reward for construction work and for lending its money to such a bi-State enterprise. But private bodies should not be left in control of tolls or rates or profits, nor be permitted to determine the location or character of the tunnels. This is part of the work of the Port Authority. In conjunction with Governor Silzer of New Jersey, I conferred with the Commissioners of the Port Authority last June and we both requested them to consider the subject and report to the Legislature thereon. Pursuant to our request, public hearings have been held, and I will shortly transmit to you a report from the Port Authority dealing specially with this important subject.

Staten Island and New Jersey Bridge.

At its last session the Legislature gave the Bridge and Tunnel Commission the duty of surveying the possibilities for constructing a bridge between Staten Island and New Jersey—another interstate connection. Probably a report on this will be presented to your Honorable Bodies and a request made for an appropriation. I am opposed to continuing this method of financing such construction, and I believe and recommend that the results of that survey should be given to the Port Authority and the project consigned to them to carry out if the Legislature of both States decide to build the bridge.

Abolition of New York and New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Commission.

The New York and New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Commission should be abolished. Future interstate connections in the port district should certainly be developed and financed by the Port Authority.

This is in line with the methods of relief from burdensome taxation suggested earlier in my message.

Water Power

There is no doubt in my mind that we can find a similar way to develop the great water power resources which are and should always remain the property of the people of this State. For years we have been unable to progress beyond the barest declaration of policy which is that the State should perpetually own and develop these resources. As I have just pointed out in discussing the Port Authority and Vehicular Tunnels, there is no need to burden taxpayers either through the issuance of State bonds or by appropriations from current revenues for huge obligations for improvements that in their very nature are revenue producing.

Importance of Water Power Development.

There is no public problem which is of greater moment than the development and transmission of hydro-electric power. We have had many indications in recent years of the need for saving coal and preventing its useless transportation, and we are only just coming to a realization of the tremendous possibilities for commercial development, labor saving and human happiness generally, in power development on a large scale under proper regulation and control. There are almost equally great possibilities for evil if this development of power is not publicly controlled at the source and regulated in the interests of the people. The development of power is not simply one of engineering and construction.

We have heard much recently of super-power proposals; that is to say, power development which would break down State lines and State control and develop power on a regional basis. If such projects are turned over to private companies, a monopoly may be created more powerful and more sinister than any which this country has known before. It might control all industries, municipalities, and even homes and farms. It might determine who shall have power and who shall not—thus denying it to the farm and industry in outlying districts, except at a very high price, and it could at will throttle or expand the growth of communities on the basis of profit, and not on the basis of the common good.

Rejection of Adirondack Water Power Amendment.

In unmistakable terms the people of this State have just rejected an amendment to the Constitution which would have permitted the development of water power in the Adirondacks by private corporations, and allowed the building of transmission lines through the Adirondack Park, and would have legalized the unconstitutional development of water power under the guise of river regulation. This referendum vote was widely discussed and brought about an understanding of the water power problem such as we have never had in this State before. The results must be regarded as indicating clearly the future attitude of the people of this State toward the development of water power. Once the great rights, franchises and properties of the State in water power and the rights of way are granted to a monopoly they can only be repurchased and condemned at prohibitive prices. This has been the history of gifts of public resources and rights of way for the past century.

It seems to me to be possible to develop immediately a policy for the State of New York which will assure the fullest development and use of hydro-electric power in the interests of all the people. New York owns some of the most important water power resources in the whole Eastern region. It is not wholly or even primarily dependent upon coal for the development of power. Under the agreement recently reached with the Federal Water Power Commission, it is clear that the State of New York owns not only the power from its inland streams, but also the primary sources of power on the New York side of the great international streams of the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers. Up to this time I have had to content myself with a general announcement of policy in favor of public ownership, and with a program which I am prepared to admit was primarily conceived to prevent the proponents of private ownership and development from giving away resources of the State and shaking off all State control and supervision, but we know now that the public will no longer tolerate the existence on our statute books of the power bills passed by the Legislature of 1921 and 1922, and to my mind the time has come to adopt a policy in line with public sentiment, and with the future welfare of the State.

In my opinion the chief obstacle to the policy of State development advocated in the past is that it contemplated the use of State money or State credit, and the issuance of State bonds. Such action would require a popular referendum and, moreover, would involve the use of public money which past Legislatures have been unwilling to appropriate. I think we all agree that State ownership requires control by the State of power at the source.

Establishment of New York State Power Authority.

I therefore advocate that we establish a New York State Power Authority which shall be a public corporation, municipal in character, having no stockholders, deriving its powers from the State and having duties specifically imposed upon it, to take over and develop the power resources of the State. Such a public corporation should be given the power to issue bonds, which should be exempt from State taxation, secured entirely by the revenues to be derived from the improvements when made. It should not be given power to tax or assess property owners nor should its bonds or certificates be regarded as debts or obligations of the State. There is scarcely any doubt that the great revenues to be derived from the construction of these valuable enterprises will attract investors on the basis of a reasonable interest return and without the larger returns that are expected by stockholders investing in private corporations. The valuable franchises which the State itself would own, would be capitalized, not in the interest of private stockholders, but in the interest of the public. The service which it would render in furnishing cheaper light, heat and power would be subject always to the control and regulation of the State itself. This agency can be charged, first of all, with the study and preparation of plans for the development and use of our water power resources. It will be the permanent planning agency of the State as well as the representative of the people in guarding, developing and utilizing these resources.

Great projects are now under way all over the country for power development, reclamation, irrigation, port development, tunnels and similar undertakings through public or municipal corporations, created by sovereign states investing such corporations with the power to own, construct and in many cases operate great public improvements and the power to issue their own bonds, exempt from State taxation. There is, therefore, nothing new or untried in my proposal.

Power Authority; How Appointed; Duties.

I would suggest that such an authority be composed of three representative citizens of this State appointed by the Governor for overlapping terms of reasonable length. Such authority should be empowered to cooperate with the Canadian authorities and perhaps eventually to form a general commission with a similar group from Canada for the development of the Niagara and St. Lawrence powers. The New York authority should, however, function as to all power projects and undertakings in this State. It should represent the State in conferring with Federal authorities on navigable streams and with both the Federal and Canadian authorities where international streams are concerned. This authority should represent the State in conferences with other State and Federal authorities on giant or super-power plans and should be in a position to build the giant power lines if necessary. We are not in this State opposed to any super-power plan. We are ready to deal with anybody for the use of our power in return for power from other states. But before we talk super-power plans we should develop and control our own sources of supply in our own State.

I am firmly convinced that if we do not set up an authority of this kind no progress can be made. The political, social and economic factors in this problem will not permit unregulated private development. The people of the State will not give up their rights to any regional super-power monopoly on the basis of the slogan that there shall be free flow of power across State boundaries.

Repeal of Laws of 1921-1922.

I therefore call upon you to repeal the laws passed in 1921 and 1922, to obey the mandate of the people as expressed on the referendum last fall and to pass the bill which will be introduced shortly providing for the setting up of the New York Power Authority as the trustee of State power resources and the planning and control agency of the people of the State. This is a definite proposal, practical and capable of immediate usefulness. It contemplates no added financial burden on the State and enables the State to develop its own resources immediately and to participate in any interstate or international projects protecting our own rights and conserving them for the benefit of all the people.

Lowering Costs of Government by Reorganizing the State Government.

During the year just passed we did something to improve the structure of the government itself by passing an amendment to the Constitution simplifying the form of government. It makes unnecessary the election of certain minor officials and consolidates into twenty distinct and compact departments of government the duties now performed by innumerable boards and commissions scattered throughout the State and will do away with duplication of effort, overlapping of duties, and a consequent excessive cost of administration.

Executive Budget.

Hand in hand with the reorganization of the government itself should go a fundamental and permanent reform in the State's financial structure.

Throughout the country there is an insistent demand for a greater degree of executive responsibility for the appropriation of public moneys. The cost of meeting the fixed and definite expenses of maintenance in all of the departments of the government should in the first instance be certified to the Legislature by the Executive himself and hand in hand with his certification should go the responsibility for explaining it in detail to the Legislature. Until such time in the legislative session as provision is made for the proper support of the government, no additions should be made by the Legislature to the sums proposed by the Governor nor should new activities of any kind be indulged in. That is the plain, simple business-like way of conducting the State's fiscal affairs as against the present haphazard go-as-you-please plan that is fastened on the State today, and which is totally inadequate to handle her business properly and belongs to an age long past. It met the needs of half a century ago but it is totally inadequate today.

Much of the criticism of the proposed executive budget has been made for political purposes and that unfortunately led to misrepresentation. Much has been said about an infringement upon the legislative power by the Executive. Any criticism along that line is unjust in that it has no foundation in fact. After provision has been made for the support of government the Legislature is free to pass what appropriation bills it will, even to the point of increasing appropriations already made in the executive budget bill for the support of government, and it can at any time decrease the amounts proposed in the executive budget. The benefit to the people themselves from this proposed change lies in the fact that when the Legislature sees fit to increase the cost of government or to embark upon a new activity it must be done by separate and individual bills that will of necessity have to be discussed before both Houses upon their individual merits.

Constitutional Amendment to Establish Executive Budget.

I am satisfied after years of personal experience that the adoption by constitutional amendment of an executive budget is a very distinct step towards the betterment of our governmental structure. Inasmuch as the manner and method of appropriating public money and the executive control over appropriations is now a matter of constitutional law, no permanent betterment can be expected by any means other than by an amendment to the constitution itself. Attempts in the past at the creation of statutory budget making agencies have led to chaos and disorder.

Four-Year Term for Governor

It has been the experience of every executive of recent years that the present term of the Governor should be lengthened. The two year term may have been all right thirty years ago when the activities of the State by comparison with today were very few.

In 1904 the term of the Mayor of Greater New York was extended from two to four years. The argument then given in both Houses of the Legislature was that the affairs of the City of New York were of such magnitude that no man should be reasonably expected to accomplish much in a two year term. That argument applies with even greater force to the Governor of the State.

Under the two year system the Governor, unless he has had long experience in the capital and with the state government, actually functions for barely a year. Almost nothing of any importance which he starts is finished while he is in office and the same holds good for a large number of his department heads. The combination of elections for governor and president every four years are also a very bad thing, because the issues on which a governor is elected should be absolutely separated from those which determine presidential elections.

The Governor and other State officers in a State like New York should be elected in a year when neither the national nor city tickets are being considered. This principle has long been recognized in the State Constitution in fixing the municipal elections in large cities in odd numbered years, and the recent home rule amendment further extended this principle so as to apply to all cities in the State.

As the present term of Governor is fixed in the Constitution, and after all is said and done nobody can change this but the people themselves, the question will have to be submitted to them for ratification before it becomes effective. Such submission could not be had at an earlier date than the fall of 1925. Between now and that time there will be ample opportunity for debate and discussion of it throughout the State.

Constitutional Amendments Should Be Submitted.

It is a very simple problem and very easily understood. It might well be the subject of debate in our high school classes, but to take the position that you are unwilling to submit the question to the people is to say the least ridiculous. This applies with equal force to the Executive Budget Proposal. A refusal to permit the people to pass upon these two important subjects can only be prompted by one of two things, a lack of confidence in the intelligence of the people to deal properly with their own laws, or else a desire to promote party welfare as against the best interests of the State.

Statutory Consolidation of State Departments.

Pending the final adoption by the people of the amendment to the Constitution for the consolidation of departments, boards and commissions, there is much that can be done by statute immediately to consolidate some of the over-lapping existing departments and the complete abolition of many others.

Statutory Consolidation of State Department.

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Passing the consolidation amendment has lifted this important principle out of the realm of controversy. Why not begin at once by statute the process of placing under these departments duties which rightfully belong to them and which will in time repose in them anyhow? Not only is this desirable from the standpoint of making the government more workable, but it means an immediate, distinct saving in the cost of administering it.

At the last session of the Legislature, thirty-two bills were introduced effecting many consolidations suggested by me. Eight were passed and the other suggested consolidations failed of passage. There seems no reason why all of these changes should not be adopted.

Consolidation of Department of Public Works.

Most notable of the measures passed was the merging of the Commission on Boundary Waters, the Department of Highways and the Trustees of Public Buildings with the Department of Public Works. I am informed that this consolidation, entirely aside from making for a greater efficiency, will save to the State more than a quarter of a million dollars in personal service, rent, telephone and automobile operation.

I shall at a later date communicate with you more specifically, suggesting definite consolidations that in my opinion will bring about a greater efficiency and a material economy in the operation of the government.

Home Rule.

At the last general election, the people adopted what is known as the Home Rule Amendment to the Constitution, providing for a broader grant of power to the different cities of the State over their own material affairs. As a result, the Legislature may not pass any law relating to the property, affairs or government of cities which shall be special or local, either in its terms or in its effect, but must act in relation to the property, affairs and government by general law which shall in terms and in effect apply alike to all cities except on message from the Governor declaring that an emergency exists and the concurrent action of two-thirds of the members of each house of the Legislature.

This prohibition will relieve the Legislature of a great mass of legislation with which it has heretofore been improperly burdened and will leave it free to devote its time and energy to the consideration of matters of state-wide importance.

At the last session of the Legislature, provision was made by statute for the creation of a commission to frame general laws, carrying this amendment into effect. Immediately upon receiving the report of this Commission, I will communicate further with your Honorable Bodies. I make mention of it at this time for the purpose of impressing upon you the necessity for a study of the amendment as passed so as to avoid confusion in the introduction of legislation this year.

Public Utilities.

In my first annual message to the Legislature I set out in some detail the history of the State's regulation of public utilities going back for a period of thirty years. I strongly recommend that the individual members of the Legislature read the passage on the regulation of public utilities and transit construction in my first annual message. It is a matter of regret that at the last session no advance was made toward a removal of the obstacles standing in the way of the solution of this problem.

Return to Localities of Power Over Their Own Contracts.

The present Public Service and Transit Commission Acts contain provisions that are utterly indefensible and it is impossible to take from the public mind the idea that at least some of them were written into the statutes of the State in the interest of the utilities companies as against the public welfare. Withdrawing from the localities of the power over their own contracts and lodging it in State commissions are indefensible and met with opposition from every quarter of the State. The power should be returned to the municipalities and they should be left free to deal for themselves with the corporations with which they made the original contracts.

Municipal Regulation of Public Utilities.

I will go a step further and say that to my mind there is no reason why the State should not accept a municipality as its agent in the regulation of public utilities, particularly where the utility is entirely within a city. That does no violence to the theory of State regulation because the municipality can act as the agent of the State just as well as could a commission appointed by the Governor. To my mind we would get better results and I am certain that the people themselves would be more content.

This would mean local control as to certain utilities with the municipality designated as the State's agent.

That does not mean that we should force upon municipalities the power of control and regulation of their public utility corporations because that would be an interference with the home-rule principle of the local community, but provision could be made that by vote of the common council, or in the case of the City of New York, by its Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or for that matter after a referendum to its people, petition could be made to the State to perform the regulatory service for the particular locality. Where a city decides to carry on regulation it should be left free to determine its own agency, board, bureau or commission to perform that service.

As to utilities that are not confined to a single city or whose operations are State-wide, the State must retain its powers of control and regulation.

To make this policy effective the present Public Service Commission should be abolished, and power given to the Governor to appoint not more than three commissioners to regulate such utilities as are not to be regulated by the cities.

Transit Construction.

There is a special situation in New York City with regard to rapid transit construction which should long since have ceased to be controversial. Nobody can dispute the established fact that rapid transit construction in the City of New York is a purely municipal enterprise. No person to whom I have ever listened upon this subject has been able to give any sensible reason why the State of New York should interfere in the construction of rapid transit lines that are wholly within the corporate limits of the City of New York and built with her own funds without financial aid or assistance from the State.

The cities by constitutional law have exclusive power to pass upon any proposal to lay down railroad tracks. Nothing, therefore, advanced by the State through any commission can result in actual construction until approved by the city. Division of power divides responsibility, and in the case of the City of New York has resulted in a deadlock which can only be broken by placing the statutory powers in the municipality already vested with the constitutional powers necessary for authorizing construction.

Abolition of Transit Commission.

Aside from any other argument there is no use for the Transit Commission. It merely duplicates what the city itself should be doing and creates an unnecessary agency that adds to the burden of the taxpayer and the rent payer. It should be abolished and full control over the construction of rapid transit railroads should be given to the local authorities.

Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.

Public utilities are essential to the life of a great city and municipalities themselves should be permitted to purchase, build, own or operated them whenever it is determined by any municipality to be in its best interest. This power should be extended to the operation of bus lines owned and controlled by a municipality. To meet a crying need in the City of New York for additional means of transportation, the city undertook to organize what have come to be known as bus lines. They help to promote the comfort and convenience of hundreds of thousands of people daily. By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals the Greater City of New York it left helpless to permit their operation without application being made to the State for certificates of convenience and necessity.

Whatever may be said about the desirability of such a policy where it relates to private corporations, it certainly was never intended that the city should be dependent upon the State to provide a means of protecting the health and comfort of her people and be placed in the position of leaving so fundamental a city policy to the judgment of a State agency.

Public Ownership and Operation of Bus Lines.

Our cities generally should be immediately given the power to own and operate any bus lines which in the opinion of local authority are required to meet the needs of the people. This introduces no new or untried principle in government. New York City now owns railroads and owns and operates ferry lines. If my recommendations are carried out we simply extend the principle to other forms of utilities and make it applicable to all cities.

I strongly suggest that each of these various proposals concerning construction, regulation and ownership of public utilities be considered carefully on its merits and frankly discussed.

Emergency Rent Laws to Be Extended.

The Commission informs me that there is great anxiety among tenants lest these laws be not promptly extended. No time should be lost in taking action. I recommend that the existing laws be re-enacted for a period of at least two years. The detailed recommendations and the facts on which they are based are contained in full in the Commission's report and no argument by me is needed to strengthen what is therein presented for your consideration.

Housing is such an elemental need that we always speak of the three necessities of life together—food, clothing and shelter. The search for decent homes in wholesome surroundings at rental figures possible to the lower income groups is almost hopeless.

Need of Financing for Low-Cost Homes.

The report of the State Housing Commission confirms in every respect the recommendation of the Reconstruction Commission which I transmitted four years ago on the subject of State aid for the construction of homes. The facts as disclosed by the Housing Commission's investigations thus far show that one of the most important things necessary to stimulate the construction of homes and dwellings for those of moderate wage earning capacity is a freer supply of money at low rates of interest.

State and Municipal Aid for Financing Housing.

This matter is now receiving the careful consideration of the Housing Commission, but I strongly approve at this time its recommendation that the way be paved for State aid in connection with housing, so that if private capital does not meet the demand for housing at low costs, the State and the various municipalities will be in a position to step in and supply whatever assistance may be necessary.

Constitutional Amendment to Permit Use of State Credit for Financing Housing.

No time should be lost in initiating the first step. The State must be enabled first to extend its credit under well-defined restrictions to housing operations, and this can only be accomplished by the passage of a constitutional amendment. It takes two years to effect this and if in that time there has not been sufficient change in private methods of financing, then at least the State will be in a position to offer relief. This does not mean that the State is to engage in the business of constructing homes, but it should be in the position of financing their construction in accordance with a sound and well-defined policy. The State Housing Commission remaining as a permanent body will be able to assemble the necessary information for guidance in good time before such an amendent can become effective.

Public Health.

One of the chief concerns of government should be the health of its citizens. It is a matter of interest to the whole State. In February, 1923, I called a conference of representative physicians of the State to discuss ways and means of providing more adequate medical service for the rural districts and laid the facts of the situation before them.

State Subsidy for Rural Health Work.

As a result, the Legislature passed what became the most important health legislation of recent years, providing State aid for local public health work in rural communities and for laboratory work undertaken by counties or municipalities. The chief thing now is effective action by local authorities and operation by the State administrative departments concerned. Two counties have already applied for State aid for public health work and nineteen districts comprising either entire counties or municipalities within them are considering the requirements to be met in order to secure State aid for health laboratories.

Enforcement of Medical Practice Act and Control of Quackery.

Within the last month, I called a conference in the Executive Chamber between the representatives of medical societies, the State Commissioner of Health and the State Commissioner of Education. Certain facts were laid before the conference by the Commissioners of Education and Health showing the necessity for strengthening the provisions of our statutes relating to the practice of medicine. In order that individuals may not be able to represent themselves as capable of diagnosing and treat

ing disease who have not met the standards set by the State. I would suggest that the appropriate committees of both Houses of the Legislature confer with the Commissioners to the end that the necessary amendments to the law to strengthen these provisions be introduced, in order to insure as far as we can do it, the public health of our citizens.

The State should be more vigorous in the prosecution for violations of the Medical Practice Act and I cannot help thinking that violators should be prosecuted by the Attorney General, because I am satisfied that a violation of that law is a crime not alone against the people of any locality but against the people of the whole state.

The death of Dr. Biggs during the last year was a great loss to the State Department of Health as well as all other health agencies of our State. Few citizens during our time contributed so largely to the well-being of our State as did Dr. Biggs. His sound judgment and scientific attainments were equalled only by his devotion to the public welfare.

Public Education

The stability of the State and its institutions depends upon the enlightenment of its people, and this can only be attained by the effective maintenance of a system of public schools in which all the children of the State may receive educational opportunity.

Liberal Support for Schools

With the present demands upon them, the cost of maintaining our public schools is, like the cost of everything else, increasing greatly. The tax burden of maintaining them is heavy. Yet, however great the cost and burdensome the tax, the State cannot afford to withhold its full support. We must be liberal in our treatment of the public schools, and give careful and intelligent consideration to provisions for their administration.

City Schools.

Our public school system is a State system under the Constitution. The public schools in the several cities and school districts of the State are a part of the State system. Their financial problems merit most careful study because of the important considerations of local policy involved. I shall commit to the Conference of Mayors and the educational authorities of the State a study of the problem of financing of city public schools in the hope that they will recommend a constructive program.

Rural Education.

In a previous message I called to the attention of the Legislature the necessity of legislation for the relief of our rural schools. I then referred to the investigation which had been made of rural school conditions by the Committee of Twenty-one, a majority of whom were representatives of leading agricultural organizations. The recommendations of this committee were presented to the last Legislature in bill form. This bill will probably come before the Legislature again at the present session. The bill has been considered and discussed throughout the State. I am informed that the Commissioner of Education and a majority of the Baord of Regents approve of it and urge its passage. It has the support of all of the educational organizations of the State. Many of the leading members of the agricultural organizations have given it their support.

It proposes a radical change in the method of administering rural schools. Many of those opposing it do so upon the ground that the rural schools are well enough as they are and that they should be let alone. This type of opposition is not entitled to consideration.

The fundamental purposes of the bill are well defined. Two of them I consider of main importance: the enlargement of the unit of tax and administration, and the apportionment of public money raised by State tax in an amount exceeding that now apportioned and distributed ratably among the rural districts in accordance with their educational obligations and their financial resources.

Proposed Changes in Tax and Administrative Units for Rural Schools.

There are more than 10,000 strictly rural school districts in which schools are maintained or provision made for instruction in elementary subjects. There are about 600 union free school districts maintaining academic departments, having a population of less than 4,500. Each common school and union free school district constitutes a separate taxing unit, with a different tax rate. The size and valuation of the taxable property of such districts vary greatly even in the same town or community. Eighty-six hundred of these districts maintain schools each having one teacher and from one to forty pupils. The rates of taxation in districts maintaining such one-room schools vary from four cents on a hundred dollars to five dollars on a hundred dollars. There is no justification for this inequality of tax burden.

Neither the town nor the county is suitable as a unit of administration or taxation. Schools are located frequently near the town or county boundaries, so that they serve the residents of two or more towns or two or more counties. The suggestion seems reasonable that a unit should be established including in it the districts and schools which are connected with each other in some manner. These proposals and other provisions seeking to make our rural schools function satisfactorily and economically are contained in the bill and I am convinced that I am offering to the State a great improvement in its educational system when I recommend, therefore, that the proposed rural education bill be enacted.

Teacher Training.

No phase of our State program of education is more important than insuring to the school system a professionally trained teaching personnel. State institutions for teacher training, including the State normal schools and the State College for Teachers, occupy a strategical position in our education program. It is primarily on these institutions that we must depend for the professional training of those who are entering the teaching service. Moreover, a heavier responsibility is falling upon these institutions as professional standards are gradually raised. The registration in our State normal schools and in the State College for Teachers has increased one hundred per cent during the past five years. This increase in attendance will continue to grow as the requirements for entering the teaching service are advanced. The Board of Regents is to be commended for the progressive steps which it has taken in this matter, looking toward the time when only thoroughly qualified and professionally trained teachers will be allowed to enter the teaching service.

Bond Issue for State Institutions

At the last general election, the people of the State approved a $50,000,000 bond issue, to provide for the construction of modern buildings for housing and caring for the State's dependents. A committee of prominent citizens, working in conjunction with the heads of the various departments directly interested, will, at a later date, submit a general plan which will be placed before you providing relief for the various institutions in the order of their needs.

Fire Hazards

In this connection it should be remembered that the bond issue provides for new construction only. Alterations and improvements necessary to eliminate fire hazards from existing buildings will have to be paid for by appropriations from current funds. As many of the buildings now presenting serious fire risks are too valuable to be torn down, liberal appropriations will be necessary to insure their safety.

Progress in State Hospital Construction.

Gratifying progress in construction work was made during the year. Several of the buildings of the recently constructed new State hospital at Marcy have been opened, and at the end of the year the institution was housing over 500 patients and thus affording a measure of relief to other overcrowded hospitals.

The new State hospital at Creedmoor, Long Island, is rapidly being built and it is hoped that the first unit may be opened in the spring of this year. This hospital is greatly needed to relieve the congested institutions of the metropolitan district.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hospital.

Ground was broken for the new soldiers' and sailors' memorial hospital division of Kings Park State Hospital on July 4, 1923. This new hospital unit will probably be the most complete and the best equipped institution in the whole world for the care of veteran patients with mental disease. It has been planned to provide for every known curative form of treatment, and it is believed that it will demonstrate that a large proportion of the mentally afflicted veterans can be restored to their families and to a life of usefulness in the community.

Effect of Salary Increase for Hospital Employes.

The increases in the wage schedule of ward employes in the State hospital service provided for by Chapter 881, Laws of 1923, have enabled the State hospitals to employ and retain more competent nurses and attendants than would otherwise have been possible. This is evidenced by the reduction during the past five months in the number of vacancies in positions.

The bond issue simplifies the institutional side of the problem of dealing with the mentally disturbed and defective groups. There remains the question of earlier discovery and assistance of such persons in the public schools and in the community through clinics and field-workers. An excellent beginnig has been made in both these directions and this phase of the work should be strengthened and made more adequate to the State-wide needs. In special education and home supervision and assistance, supplementing institutional provision of a custodial character lies the chief hope of future relief from an enormous volume of institutional care, of the prevention or postponement of mental disturbance, of the protection of the community from the dangerous classes of the febele-minded, and of the protection of the various classes of the feeble-minded from the dangers to which they are exposed.

Prisons.

In our administration of prisons I think it is safe to say that the attitude of the State should not be one of seeking vengeance. No man after offending against society should be kept merely in restraint. We should strive rather to rehabilitate. The State should put it in his power if his will is properly directed to become again a useful member of society. He should not be forever frowned upon simply because with the human weakness inherent in us all he made one stray step from the path of rectitude.

Prison Industries.

In the fall of 1923 the Board of Estimate and Control authorized a survey of industrial conditions within our prisons and at a later date I will communicate in detail with your Honorable Bodies on this and other matters relating to the administration of prisons.

Wingdale Prison Site.

Some years ago the State acquired a farm consisting of 115 acres at Wingdale in Dutchess county, and by statute provided for the construction thereon of a new prison. Subsequently the plan was abandoned, but taken up again in 1917, when contracts were let for new prison buildings. In addition to the cost of the land the State has expended approximately $1,240,000 for the buildings, which consist of a power house, mess hall and kitchen, a reservoir, a sewage disposal plant and what has been referred to as an interlocking building and cell block building. The property has never been used and is now being maintained in its unused condition at a cost to the State in order to protect it from the elements.

Prison Population.

It is certified to me by the prison authorities that the State has no use for it as a prison. In the last month of 1923, the total prison population, excluding the Women's Prison at Auburn and the Dannemora and Matteawan State hospitals for the criminal insane, was 4,433, divided as follows:

Prison.	Population	Cell and Dormitory Capacity
Clinton	1,336	1,500
Great Meadow	549	1,200
Auburn	1,279	1,287
Sing Sing	1,269	Approx 1,300
Total	4,433	5,287

At Sing Sing Prison the new cell block is now being equipped and will be ready for use in the near future. It will increase the capacity of this prison by 365 cells. When the entire building program at Sing Sing is completed the capacity will be increased to approximately 1,500 cells. Therefore we can say at this date with a prison population of 4,433, we have accommodations for 5,652, and this will be increased when the new buildings at Sing Sing are erected. Based upon the present prison population, and the cell and dormitory capacity, and adding to it the probable increase in prison population for some years to come, it is apparent that there is no necessity for utilizing the Wingdale site as a prison. At Comstock alone there are 650 empty cells. By transfer from other institutions to Comstock there is sufficient capacity to take care of the prison population in a satisfactory manner.

Transfer of Wingdale to State Hospital Commission.

On December 9, 1923, in company with the representatives of the State departments interested and the State Architect, I visited the site at Wingdale Prison, and we were all of the opinion that this site and the buildings upon it should be turned over by statute to the State Hospital Commission for a new State hospital. The power house, the mess hall and kitchen, the reservoir and the sewage disposal plant are all adapted for the uses of a hospital. The interlocking building and the cell block building, at a very small cost, can be dismantled and the equipment being of the most modern type can be taken to Sing Sing Prison and used in the construction of the new cell block. The State has suffered quite some loss in this property, and good business suggests that this change be made immediately to the end that the new and modern buildings already erected thereon be made use of.

I earnestly request your immediate consideration of this proposition.

Agriculture

None can dispute the importance of promoting the science of agriculture and lending to the men engaged in it every support which the State can give. The present organization of the Council of Farms and Markets, however, is so fundamentally wrong that a chief executive cannot deal with it. I have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of the Council of Farms and Markets, and I have met the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is their appointee, about twice. I feel no responsibility for the official acts of these men. I presume they will report to your honorable bodies. Whether they do or not, however, the responsibility is yours, as the Council of Farms and Markets is selected by the Legislature, although such procedure is directly contrary to the theory of our government. The selection of public officials with administrative functions is not a legislative, but, on the contrary, is an executive function. The only exception is the Department of Education, where we are all in accord with the pending constitutional amendment under which this department head remains under a regency.

Administrative Changes.

Actuated by a clearly indicated necessity for a change of policy that will fix responsibility, I have three times recommended that the Department of Agriculture be placed under the Executive, in order that he may be held accountable for its operation, as was intended by the framers of our governmental structure. Strange as it is to say, each time the proposal has been defeated by the representatives of the sections of the State who would be particularly benefited by a more progressive and a more enlightened administration of that particular department of government.

Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.

At the last session of the Legislature $5,000,000 was appropriated for indemnities to farmers for tubercular cattle slaughtered. The previous administration had made no appropriation to carry on this work after January 1, 1922; therefore, a part of the appropriation was to meet past obligations, and the remainder for the work of the current fiscal year. I must presume that your Honorable Bodies, in fixing $2,200,000 as the amount to be spent, in the fiscal year of 1923-1924, did so after advice from the Council of Farms and Markets. If that be true the Council has entirely disregarded any arrangements you may have made concerning the progress of this work by disposing of a twelve months' appropriation in approximately four months.

I take no responsibility for this condition, and I publicly declare the responsibility to be yours. My personal idea about it is that the work is not being properly directed. No other department of government, of which I have knowledge, is permitted to pile up obligations against the State in excess of the amounts appropriated for specific purposes. It might be well to point out that this practice is a violation of law.

Abolition of Council of Farms and Markets.

There is no doubt that the department is endowed with ample grants of power to give us a more effective administration of our agricultural interests. I, therefore, recommend again that the present Council of Farms and Markets be abolished and in its place there be created a single Commissioner of Farms and Markets, with ample authority to reorganize the department and to produce results commensurate with the power now granted to a regency, which seems to be unable to administer it.

The Department of Labor and Labor Laws.

In a message to the last Legislature I called attention to the destructive effects of the so-called economy policy of 1921, which arbitrarily reduced the appropriation of the Labor Department to a point where it was unable to function properly and where its usefulness was in large measure impaired. I called attention to the fact that, although this State had the most enlightened labor code in the country and the most liberal workmen's compensation act, these laws were of little value if the machinery for their proper administration was broken down and crippled.

I accordingly requested a substantial increase in the appropriation for the Labor Department so as to restore it to its former position of usefulness. The Legislature granted an emergency appropriation and an increased appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1923.

Rehabilitation of the Department of Labor.

It is much easier to destroy than to build up again, but although the department has not yet had the full benefit of these increased appropriations, I am gratified to be able to report that considerable progress has been made toward restoring its efficiency. New life has been put into every branch of its activities. Three years ago the staff of factory and mercantile inspectors was arbitrarily cut in half. The inspectors who had been dismissed have been restored to the service, thereby affording the great mass of workers in our industrial establishments the protection to which they are entitled and which the law was designed to afford them. As an incentive to the proper performance of their important functions, the law was restored providing for automatic increases of salary to inspectors based upon their length of service.

The Division of Homework Inspection, whose activities were crippled by the cut in appropriations has had its personnel restored.

The Bureau of Women in Industry has been re-established in the department and given adequate facilities to carry on its important work.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene is completely rehabilitated and placed in a position to render important service through research and investigation work and by a campaign of education to call attention to the health hazards in industry and the methods by which they could be avoided.

Industrial Safety Campaign.

A safety campaign has been launched with a view to bringing about a reduction in the large number of industrial accidents that take their tremendous toll in human suffering and wastage and in huge money losses every year. Over 200,000 industrial accidents are reported to the Labor Department annually, a large percentage of which could be prevented if employers and employes were made to realize the value of proper safeguards. The prevention of accidents is not alone a humanitarian task, but it means dollars and cents to employers and employes and to the consuming public. For example, over $17,000,000 was paid out in compensation for accidental injuries for the year ending June 30, 1923, and it is impossible to calculate the additional financial loss sustained by those directly involved.

Every branch of the Department of Labor has been strengthened, including the free employment offices and the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration.

Perhaps the most gratifying progress has been made in connection with the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law. It has often been said that "Justice delayed is justice denied." This applied with special force to the adjustment of claims for compensation filed by injured workmen and by dependents of those killed in industrial accidents.

Administration of Workmen's Compensation Law Speeded Up.

When I took office last year, I called your attention to the chaotic condition in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, resulting in great delay and suffering to injured workmen and their families. With the increased appropriation, much has been done to clear away the accumulation of cases which had been permitted to pile up without attention. The number of referees has been increased from eleven to twenty and the number of compensation hearings has been more than doubled. Hearings are held in a greater number of cities, and in places nearer to the homes of injured workmen. By an increase in the staff of clerks and hearing stenographers, claims are being disposed of more expeditiously than ever before.

Necessary Amendments to Workmen's Compensation Law.

While it is true that on the whole the New York Workmen's Compensation Law is the most liberal of any in this country, we should not close our eyes to any unjust or inadequate provisions that it may contain.

Reduction on Non-Compensated Waiting Period.

The non-compensated waiting period after an accident should be reduced. At the present time no compensation is allowed for the first fourteen days of disability. In a recent intensive investigation of one hundred compensation cases it was found that in twenty-two cases the injured workers complained bitterly about the two weeks' waiting period.

One girl after an incapacity of fifteen days received $2.31 compensation. Another whose average weekly wage was $12, received $16 for four weeks' total incapacity. One young girl before she received any cash compensation under the two weeks' waiting period was threatened with expulsion from her lodging house because she could not pay for board or room.

A great many employers recognize the injustice of a long waiting period and pay compensation for the first two weeks, although they are not required to do so by law. Many States in their first experiments with workmen's compensation adopted the fourteen-day waiting period, but as a result of practical experience most laws have been amended until now there are thirty-four States having a waiting period of seven days or less.

A further injustice is worked by the fourteen-day waiting period because it denies cash compensation to over 60 per cent of all those injured in industrial accidents. To remedy this injustice I suggest that the waiting period be cut in half.

More Equitable Compensation Should be Granted in Disability and Death Cases.

In addition to the compensation which the law provides for the loss of an arm or any other permanent injury, compensation should also be paid for the healing period resulting from the accident. At the present time the compensation paid for disability during the healing period is deducted from the amount awarded for the loss of the arm or other permanent injury. It often happens that whereas the law intended to compensate a worker for his future loss of earning capacity because of the permanent injury that he has sustained, the healing period is so long that a great part and sometimes all the compensation is used up while the employe is totally disabled as a result of the accident. In effect, therefore, he receives nothing or very little for the permanent injury that he sustained and for the future loss of earning capacity resulting therefrom. This works a great injustice and should be corrected.

Compensation for the loss of an eye is totally inadequate. At present it is fixed at a maximum of 128 weeks at $20 a week, a total of $2,560. I recommend a substantial increase in the amount of compensation now provided for this most serious injury.

In computing death benefits to widows and dependents, of those killed in industrial accidents, the maximum wages taken into consideration are $125 a month, or $1,500 a year. This means that regardless of the wages received by the deceased bread winner, the maximum compensation that can be paid to a widow is $8.65 a week, and to a dependent mother $7.21 a week. These death benefits are inadequate when you consider the fact that the Workmen's Compensation Law applies to many employments where wages largely in excess of $125 a month are paid. In this connection, I call your attention to the fact that whereas wages, since 1914, have practically doubled, the maximum death benefits allowed have only been increased 25 per cent. I recommend a more humane allowance for these dependents.

While considerable progress has been made in connection with the reconstruction of the Labor Department, I am advised that further improvements in methods of administration are now under way, and will be carried into effect in the near future. I, therefore, recommend that careful and serious consideration be given to all requests for appropriations for this important department of the State government in order that it may be maintained at a standard of efficiency commensurate with the important duty it performs for the State.

Labor Not a Commodity—Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

I firmly believe that the State should declare by law that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce, and I further feel that no injunction should be issued in labor disputes without notice and a hearing first to establish the facts. The present system of granting temporary injunctions in labor disputes, solely on affidavits and without the taking of testimony to ascertain the facts, is not one calculated to bring about substantial justice in these difficult cases.

Eight-hour Day for Women and Minors in Industry.

For a great many years it has been the fixed policy of the State to limit the hours of labor for women and minors in industry. This the State did for the protection of their health and welfare. The trend toward a shorter working day for women and minors in industry is shown in a recent investigation by the Bureau of Women in Industry.

In a study of the working hours of sixty thousand women over sixteen years of age employed in five industries in which there are a large number of women, it was found that only 10 per cent of the women work fifty-four hours a week, which is the maximum working hours for women under the laws of the State. Forty-six per cent of the women were employed forty-eight hours a week or less. This would indicate that employers have become convinced that it is a good business proposition to reduce the hours of labor for women and children.

The investigation further showed that a reduction in hours of labor does not bring about a corresponding reduction in earnings for it was found that the women working forty-eight hours a week or less in the five industries investigated, no only received more pay than the women workers who labored longer hours, but also had steadier employment.

The improved health and increased efficiency resulting from shorter hours is beneficial both to industry and to the workers and it certainly must be to the State. The preservation of the health of the future mothers of the State should be a matter of State-wide concern.

I therefore recommend that the statutes be amended to fix forty-eight hours as the maximum that women and minors may be employed in one week in industry.

Minimum Wage Legislation.

On many occasions I have recommended the creation within the Labor Department of an unpaid Minimum Wage Board made up of representatives of employers, employes and of the public, with power to fix a living wage for women and minors in industry, that is, a wage sufficient to enable them to maintain themselves in health and to supply the necessities of life.

The United States Supreme Court last spring by what in effect was a five to four decision held that it was unconstitutional for Congress to pass a mandatory minimum wage law for the District of Columbia. This was undoubtedly so held under what we refer to as the due process of law clause of the Federal Constitution which is identical with a clause in our own Constitution. It does not mean, however, that the State is entirely helpless to deal with this very important problem.

Recent Investigation of Wages of Women.

A recent investigation conducted by the Bureau of Women in Industry shows the pitifully inadequate wages that are received by thousands of women workers in this State. Of sixty thousand women over 16 years of age in five industries studied, over thirty thousand received less than $16.00 a week. Over 13,000 earned less than $12.00 a week and several thousands received less than $10.00 a week. These figures speak for themselves, and it requires no comment from me to emphasize the ill effects of such an unwholesome condition on the workers, on industry and on the public welfare generally. It constitutes not alone a great social injustice but is a serious menace to the welfare of the community.

Creation of a Minimum Wage Board.

The United States Supreme Court did not pass upon the constitutionality of a state minimum wage law. In view of its decision concerning the minimum wage law passed by Congress for the District of Columbia, I do not at this time recommend the enactment of that kind of minimum wage legislation which the Supreme Court declared that Congress had no power to pass for places within its jurisdiction. It is, however, possible for this State to pass a minimum wage law similar to that which has operated in Massachusetts for a great many years, and which, in place of a penalty, invokes the force of public opinion to bring about a voluntary compliance on the part of employers with living wage determinations by the Board.

Such a Commission could under the Constitution function, making public their reports and relying upon the sense of fairness on the part of our business people throughout the State no longer to require women and minors to work for wages insufficient to keep them in health and comfort.

It is, of course, less effective than a law with a penalty provision, but it may be made productive of excellent results. It places on the statute books a state principle to the effect that every woman and minor employed in industry is entitled to a living wage. It provides the permanent machinery for an impartial investigation of wages and the cost of living and for presenting facts to the public. It creates an agency for bringing together representatives of employers and employes in the industry investigated and, upon their recommendation, fixing a living wage for women and minor employes; and it invokes the force of public opinion to bring about a voluntary compliance by employers with its determinations. I, therefore, strongly renew by recommendation to create an unpaid Minimum Wage Board within the Labor Department for this purpose.

Child Welfare

At the last session of the Legislature, considerable progress was made in the field of extending the provisions of the Child Welfare Act. One important recommendation failed of passage, and I suggest that it be again considered by your Honorable Bodies.

I renew the recommendation made last year that the State assist local child welfare authorities by assuming a certain proportion of the funds to be expended for the assistance of widows and other specified groups of needy mothers with young children. I believe that the State should be interested in this work for children and should encourage the various communities to become interested in it by direct contribution from the State funds.

State Aid to Localities for Child Welfare

I recommend this on the ground that the welfare of a child in any part of the State is a matter of interest and concern not only to that locality, but to the State as a whole. Certainly the State makes no mistake in giving her support and assistance to localities, and being willing to meet the locality's contribution by a like amount, for preserving to children the benefits of home life upon the death of their father.

Children's Courts.

In 1921, the people of the State by an emphatic majority approved an amendment to the Constitution, permitting the establishment of children's courts and courts of domestic relations as independent courts or parts of existing courts with "such jurisdiction as may be necessary for the correction, guardianship and disposition of delinquent, neglected or dependent minors." One of the obvious purposes of this amendment is to separate the children's courts entirely from the criminal courts and to treat the child as one entitled to the care and protection of the State. It explicitly permits adequate powers to be conferred on such courts and opens the way for other jurisdiction similar to that now possessed by the enlightened children's courts of the country.

The present Children's Court of New York City as now constituted is a division of the Court of Special Sessions, and although it has certain independent powers of administration, its jurisdiction and procedure still remain essentially criminal in character. In order to remedy this condition and carry into effect the spirit of the Constitutional Amendment of 1921, I recommend an amendment to the law creating the Children's Court of the City of New York with appropriate civil jurisdiction to the end that the children brought before it should be treated not as criminals but as children in need of care, protection and guidance. Legislation was passed in 1922 establishing such courts with appropriate jurisdiction in all other parts of the State. I strongly urge legislation along similar lines for the children of the City of New York.

Parks.

In April of last year I sent to your Honorable Bodies a recommendation for the development of our State parks. I called particular attention to the desirability of extending and unifying these facilities, while there is still time and before the high cost of land and the destruction of scenery for commercial purposes have made the realization of a united and adequate program impossible.

I called your attention to the fact that the great rank and file of our people are visiting our forests, and playgrounds in increasing numbers. At Palisade Park alone the figures will show for the year 1923 that close to six million people visited the park.

I called your attention also to the need of supplying additional facilities of this kind for future generations, and to the necessity of doing it while land is available at reasonable prices. In accordance with his recommendation you appropriated something over one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At a future date I shall communicate with your Honorable Bodies giving you full account of where and how the money was spent with further suggestions for the development of the program.

Automobile Regulation

The State should assume a greater measure of responsibility for public safety. One of the most vexing problems which the State is called upon to meet is the growth in the number of automobiles. It has increased from 134,405 in 1916 to 1,009,825 in 1922—an increase in nine years of more than 650 per cent. Next year more than 1,300,000 automobiles will be licensed—an increase of 866 per cent over ten years ago. The outlook is that we shall license 1,550,000 in 1924 and at least 1,800,000 in 1925.

As the number of cars increases, the number of operators automatically increases. There is no corresponding figure in the mileage of streets and highways. Therefore, as we add naturally from two to three hundred thousand more cars to a given mileage of streets and highways, congestion becomes more pronounced and the chance of accident is increased in proportion.

Elimination of Present Grade Crossings

Enormously increased use of our public highways by automobiles has presented to the State a very grave problem, the solution of which will materially cut down the annual toll of death by accidents.

In a later message I will go into this subject in greater detail outlining to you the present policy and suggesting a change by which the elimination of grade crossings throughout the State could be brought about more speedily.

Abolition of Motion Picture Censorship

Censorship out of harmony with our institutions should not be encouraged.

I renew my recommendation that the law creating the Commission for the Regulation of Motion Pictures be repealed.

The Criminal Law punishes the publication of indecent and obscene literature and the commission of indecent or obscene acts. State interference with literary or artistic production beyond this prohibition of the Criminal Law is contrary to the fundamental principles of democratic government. Censorship cannot exist without censors and no purely administrative body should have the right to impose its opinion of what should or should not be published or exhibited upon any citizen whose conduct does not transgress the law of the land. The power in one group of men to prevent the publication or exhibition of anything which does not transgress the law is a power which of necessity destroys initiative and shackles freedom of expression.

Memorial to Congress on Modification of the Volstead Act

The last session of the Legislature memorialized Congress by resolution to change the present narrow, senseless definition of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage as set forth in the Volstead Act, to the end that there may be permitted the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer under the careful restrictions set forth in our legislative enactment of 1920. Subsequently the Legislature further defined the policy of the State in relation to this subject by the repeal of the State law which, in effect, left enforcement of the Volstead Act with both the State and Federal government and left the prosecution for violation of the Volstead Act entirely with the Federal government. It must be remembered, however, that this did not and cannot and will not bring about a change in the present definition of what constitutes an intoxicant. An amendment to the Volstead Act is only possible by the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as we have a new Congress now in session, I suggest that by resolution properly adopted, you call the attention of our representatives from this State to the action of last winter and request them to lay it before the present Congress.

Popular Constitutional Initiative.

There is widespread dissatisfaction among the people throughout the State with the present method provided in the State Constitution for its amendment. The Constitution is the people's own law and, at the present time, it is too far removed from them. Under our present system they have the second say. Why should they not also, under proper restrictions, have the first say? Constitutional amendments that are barred by their very nature to win popular approval are withheld by certain members of the Constitution is what we all say it is, the direct mandate of the people themselves, they should be permitted to initiate amendments to the document as well as pass upon them after they received legislative approval. This seems to me to be good, sound, democratic doctrine and can only be opposed by those who are looking in fear at the ability of the people to understand their own government and suggest needful amendments to their own constitution.

Unjust Discrimination Against Women in the Law.

Statutes [illegible] tion of the health [illegible] in the [illegible] as a matter [illegible] recent years [illegible] public mind to [illegible] by women [illegible] the life, [illegible] nation against [illegible] our laws [illegible] amendment [illegible]

Direct Primaries

Surely the people can be trusted to manage the control of agencies for the exercise of the ballot.

In 1921, the State of New York took a backward step in the march of progress in government when it repealed in part the statute which created the nominating system giving the enrolled members of a party the right to make their own nominations by direct vote. As a result of such action we have in the State today two different methods of making nominations for public office. The people nominate directly for local offices and for representatives in Congress and in the State Legislature. They nominate by convention, or indirectly, for state-wide offices and justices of the Supreme Court. Both cannot be right.

How a convention can thwart the popular will could not be better demonstrated than by the recent judicial contest in the fifth judicial district, where the Republican convention failed to represent the wishes of the enrolled members of the party, only to have its choice vigorously repudiated in a district, carried by the Republican candidate for President in 1920 by more than eighty-nine thousand votes. Direct primaries were won for the people after a long struggle. The right to make their own nominations should never be taken from them.

I, therefore, recommend that the election law be so amended as to return to the enrolled voters the full power to make all of their nominations.

Bi-Partisan Boards of Election

No student of our Constitution can spell from it anything but an intent on the part of its framers to give equal representation to the two dominant political parties on boards of election and on all bodies in charge of elections. The principle of equal representation was once established but, for partisan advantage, the law has been amended from time to time so that a single party now controls the boards of election in certain counties of the State. A fair, impartial, bi-partisan control of elections is a safeguard of democratic government and our forefathers had that in mind when they put forth certain constitutional requirements as to bi-partisan control. I recommend that you promptly pass a measure giving life to the constitutional intent and requirements.

Corrupt Practice Act

Years ago we adopted the policy of requiring candidates for public office, and political parties, through their various committees, to file with the Secretary of State a statement of the amounts of money contributed to their campaign funds and by whom contributed.

What good is this knowledge to the electorate after the election is passed? It should be available ahead of time so that the people when they know the source of a large contribution, may be able to form an opinion as to the possible obligation incurred by a candidate. If the Corrupt Practice Act is to serve any useful purpose, it should be amended to provide for the filing of these statements before election, and I recommend that legislation bringing this about be speedily enacted.

Water Pollution.

An exhaustive study [illegible] been made by the Conservation Commission and [illegible] and directed to [illegible] rivers, lakes, streams, bays, harbors and other waters of the State by sewage, industrial wastes [illegible] or other waste matter [illegible] to the Atlantic Ocean [illegible] your Honorable Bodies [illegible] special report [illegible]

Under [illegible] conflict of authority [illegible] pollution. [illegible] visions, declaring [illegible] house waste [illegible] sons [illegible] ing of any well [illegible] offense. [illegible] certain powers [illegible] missioner of Health [illegible] servation Law [illegible] given to the Conservation [illegible]

Among the [illegible] part it is stated [illegible] powers and duties to put [illegible] head. I disagree with that part of the recommendations which suggest a new commission. I suggest that [illegible] power for the prevention of stream pollution be lodged with the Conservation Commission in a [illegible] Board, presided over by a deputy commissioner, authorized and directed to continue the studies already begun in order that we may be able to control water pollution, conditions being different in different localities, preserve the purity of our streams, and our mountain and other waters, and of the waters [illegible] of the State.

Pollution of [illegible] particularly from oil [illegible] the practical view of the Conservation Commission and [illegible] fail about our pure waters. We could, however, [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] of the matter [illegible] a given limit of our [illegible] in order that it may not be wasted upon the beaches, interfering with the health, pleasure and recreation of millions of our citizens.

Coal

This time a year ago the State was suffering from a shortage of coal due to a prolonged strike at the mines and we were obliged to invoke the extraordinary police powers of the State for the protection of our people. While there is no shortage apparent at this time the price of coal has been increased to meet settlements made because of another strike threatened during the month of September.

Fair Price Coal Commission.

In my opinion the coal problem is one we cannot handle in this State effectively. No coal is mined in the State of New York and costs of production, taxation by the State where it is mined, and the rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission are all entirely outside of our control. We can only turn the searchlight of public opinion on those who would take advantage of the situation to profiteer. We have done this by creating fair-price coal commissions in the various cities where it has been certified to me by the chief executive of the municipality that conditions warrant it.

I call this to your attention at this time in order that appropriate committees of your Honorable Bodies may have the matter under consideration, so that if an emergency should arise through shortage or failure of adequate transportation, the State may be ready at a moment's notice to take such action under our police power as might be required for the preservation of the public health.

Canals.

Each year shows an increasing tonnage on the canal systems of the State. I need hardly tell you what the great inland waterway system means to the business and the commerce of the State.

The close [illegible] the Erie of the canal [illegible] credit that great [illegible] with their early growth and [illegible] its maintenance and operation [illegible] the State cannot shirk.

Your earnest attention is asked to the requests of the Department of Public Works for [illegible] funds to maintain [illegible] the present [illegible] operating season.

Barge Canal Project.

[illegible] following [illegible] Federal Government [illegible] under way for some time and I am [illegible] that its [illegible] project.

In order that we may, as the representatives of the people of all the State, give expression to our desire for this great improvement, I suggest a memorial to Congress asking for the dredging of the Hudson River to make possible the extended development of the Port of Albany.

National Guard and Naval Militia.

The present strength of the National Guard is 2057 officers and men and of the Naval Militia, 1-15 officers and men. Under the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, as amended, known as the National Defense Act, each state is required to organize the National Guard troops assigned to it by the Federal Government. The present allotment to this State, at peace strength, calls for 26,000 men. The National Guard forms the larger part of the first line of defense of the nation and, aside from the Regular Army, is the only land force prepared to take the field immediately to protect our State and Nation. I believe that it is the patriotic duty of every able bodied young man to join the State forces if he is so situated that he can perform the duties which will be required of him. Aside from the duty which he owes to the State and nation, he will be a better citizen and be improved both mentally and physically by service in the National Guard or Naval Militia.

Sale of State Arsenal.

Chapter 471 of the Laws of 1923 authorized the sale of the State Arsenal lands and buildings located at Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, New York City, and the erection of a new arsenal on a site to be selected by the Commission under the Act. The State Arsenal located at Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, was erected in 1859 and was entirely unfitted to meet the present requirements of the National Guard. The land and building were sold at public auction to the highest bidder on July 19, 1923, for $1,350,000. The land was purchased by the State in 1857 for $35,000. The Commission has purchased a site in Brooklyn for the new State Arsenal, consisting of an entire city block, 200 feet by 700 feet, bounded by Second and Third avenues and Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. This site overlooks the Army base in that city from which most of the supplies for the National Guard are received. By erecting an Arsenal on this site the charges to the state for handling and transporting equipment, supplies and material for the National Guard will be greatly reduced.

State Camp at Peekskill.

Under Chapter 282 of the Laws of 1923, the State has purchased a tract of land for military purposes adjacent to the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill and consisting of about 1,500 acres. Including this tract, the State Camp now comprises about 2,000 acres and is large enough to train an entire division of infantry at one time. When completed the State will have one of the finest training centers in the United States.

Soldiers' Bonus

By amendment to the Constitution the people of the State have declared in favor of paying a bonus to the soldiers who left this State to take part in the World War.

I suggest that your Honorable Bodies give immediate attention to the carrying out of this mandate of the people, using existing agencies of the government to do it in order that the cost of operation may be kept at a minimum.

In view of the large number of subjects with which it was necessary to deal in this message, I have been obliged to confine myself in some instances to a mere reference to some very important matters. These, however, I have promised to deal with later in more detail. If I have not made myself clear in any part of the message, I will not only welcome but I desire conference with the leaders of both houses of the Legislature, and the chairmen of appropriate committees, in order to arrive at an understanding of the problems presented and the details of a possible solution. Co-operation between the executive and legislative departments of the government is essential to progress. I stand ready and willing to do my full share and I invite the members of the Legislature to confer with me as frequently as they desire.

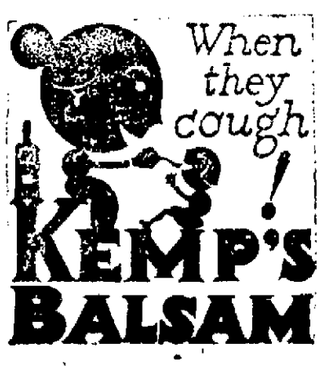
(Signed) ALFRED E. SMITH.

All the Church Note.

[illegible] in progress at [illegible] The [illegible] with [illegible] the evangelist [illegible] in this city for a few nights.

The Weak Mind.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.—Chesterfield.



HUDSON RIVER FROZEN OVER

For the first time this season the Hudson river was frozen over from shore to shore this morning with skim ice, which broke up readily when navigation was resumed. The Rondout creek was also frozen over with skim ice.

The towing season on the Hudson river is now about closed. The Central Hudson Line is still operating between Kingston and New York and expects to continue service until stopped by ice.

PORT EWEN

Port Ewen, Jan. 2.—S. Longendyke of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs M. Kelsch and daughter Hilda and friend Stanley Kreiskee of Kingston spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dorr on Stout avenue.

Moving pictures in Pythian Hall this evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of Hope Lodge No. 65, Knights of Pythias.

The snow and sleet storm made walking on sidewalks very dangerous.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Munson of Poughkeepsie spent New Year's day with Mr. Munson's mother Mrs. S. W. Perrine, on Broadway.

Esopus Council, No. 42, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock in its rooms on Broadway.

Mr and Mrs. Frank Crook of Kingston were New Year's guests of Mrs. Sarah Coutant on Schryver street.

Mrs. Calvin Cutler and daughter, Violet and sons, Ellwood and Ernest and Kenneth, of Broadway were guests of relatives in Phoenicia, New Year's day.

Mr. and Mrs. William Clark of West Park have moved into the upper flat of Charles Leiching on Green street.

Elva Eckert of Kingston spent New Year's day with Mr. and Mrs. Millard Eckert on Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Fowler of Kingston were New Year's guests of Mrs. Fowler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. LeGrand Doyle, on Riverside avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman of Kingston spent New Year's day with Mr and Mrs. Arthur E. Fronefield on Green street.

Moving pictures, Pythian Hall, Port Ewen, tonight, special attractions. "Monte Cristo" and "News."

Cold In Albany.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, Jan. 2.—Eastern New York was in the grip of zero weather today. Temperatures ranging from zero to three and five below were reported. There is good sleighing throughout this section. The weather bureau predicted the cold snap would be followed by a heavy snow.

Dines Was Divorced.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Fall River, Mass, Jan. 2.—C. S. Dines, victim of the Los Angeles shooting in which Mabel Normand is involved, was the divorced husband of Mrs. Harry T. Harley, a widow of this city. She married Dines six years ago and recently obtained a divorce.

Comforting Thoughts.

The fellow who has no money has at least one consolation. He cannot be criticized for spending it foolishly. —Scottsville Citizen-Times.

WHAT TYPE OF SECURITIES ARE YOU INTERESTED IN?

We will be glad to make for you without charge or obligation an analysis of the securities you now hold.

Moreover, our investigation department is at your service to make a thorough survey of any securities you may be interested in.

We invite your correspondence and welcome a personal interview with you at any time.

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Society Notes

Lacy-DeWitt.

Jesse E. Lacy of No. 20 Furnace street and Mrs. Hattie DeWitt of No. 179 Wall street were married in Newburgh on December 23, by the Rev. G. A. Shahan.

Phinney-Phinney.

The marriage of Robert T. Phinney and Miss Sarah E. Phinney, both of this city, which occurred on April 26, at Highland, was not included in the year's record of marriages published in The Freeman on New Year's Day.

Logan-Lane.

At Cottekill at 12 o'clock today a very pretty wedding was solemnized by the Rev. A. S. Cole, pastor of the Albany Avenue Baptist Church, uniting in marriage Morgan N. Logan of Poughkeepsie and Miss Mildred Lane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lane of Cottekill. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents. The maid of honor was Miss Clara N. Relyea and the best man Vernon C. O. Harvey. They will make their home at Poughkeepsie.

ABOUT THE FOLKS.

Raymond Kohler of South Wall street, has sailed for Daytona, Florida, where he will spend the winter.

Miss Melba Simmons who has been spending a week with relatives and friends in New York city has returned to her home on Washington avenue.

Miss Mary McCaffrey of Yonkers who has been spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McCaffrey of 85 Downs street has returned home.

The Misses Fannie Kelliher and Marian Byrnes of this city who have been taking a course of instruction in fancy and aesthetic dancing at the Kaliff School of Dancing in New York city have returned to their homes in Kingston.

Odds and Ends

The Young Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Clinton Avenue Church will hold its December meeting at the home of Mrs. Clayton Smith, 70 Elmendorf street, tonight.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Clinton Avenue M. E. Church will hold its regular monthly meeting Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. D. Pettinger, 123 Furnace street, at 2:30 o'clock.

LOCAL DEATH RECORD.

Recent Deaths and Funerals of Persons in This Vicinity.

Mrs. Mary L. Davis died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Nina Windrum, 11 Maiden Lane, Tuesday, January 1. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

Felicitas, wife of Herbert Clark, of Binnewater, died at the Kingston City Hospital on Monday, December 31. The funeral was held from the late residence at Binnewater this morning at 8:30 o'clock. Interment in Fairview Cemetery, Stone Ridge.

Nicholas Kohler, a former well known musician, of 32 New street, this city city, died Monday. He is survived by five sisters, Mrs. Charles Schneider and Lena and Ann of New York city, Mary of this city and Margaret Dahlem of Poughkeepsie. Funeral arrangements later.

The funeral of Philip Beichert was held this morning from his late residence, 14 Susan street, at 9 o'clock and from St. Mary's Church at 9:30 o'clock, where a high Mass of requiem was celebrated for the repose of his soul by the Rev. Thomas Keane. The children's choir of St. Mary's rendered especially fine music under the direction of Professor Rieser. The bearers were William O'Reilly, Joseph Sheppard, Charles Umbley, and William Smith. The interment was in the family plot in St. Mary's Cemetery, the Rev. Father Keane accompanying the cortege to the cemetery, where he gave the final absolution at the grave.

Chicago Grain Market.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Grain opened steady today. Wheat was up 1/4 to 3/8 corn was off 1/8 to 1/2 up; oats up 1/8 to 1/4.

Opening Prices.

Wheat—May, 108 1/8 @ 1/4; July, 106 5/8 @ 3/4.

Corn—May, 74 @ 1/4; July, 75 3/8 @ 1/2.

Oats—May, 45 3/4, July, 43 1/2 @ 5/8.

Closing Prices.

Wheat May 107 1/2; July 106 3/8; September 105 3/4.

Corn—May 73 5/8 @ 3/4; July 75 1/2; September 75 7/8.

Oats—May 45 3/8; July 43 1/4 @ 3/8; September 42 1/2.

Has Finger Crushed.

Joseph Fallon employed by the local branch of the American Railway Express Company had his finger crushed Saturday night last, while sealing an express car. He is under the care of Dr. Frederick Snyder.

DIED.

KOHLER—On December 31, 1923, Nicholas Kohler, of 32 New street, this city.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

Any Distance Ambulance! Any Hour
LEO V. GROGAN
FUNERAL SERVICE
Cor. Wall & Pearl Sts. Phone 546

Financial and Commercial

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, Jan. 2.—The stock market opened generally steady today. Sporadic declines were noted but fractional advances predominated.

After displaying steadiness in the forenoon trading on the stock exchange today, stock became extremely dull and inclined to sell lower. Oils were somewhat heavy. Rails held steady although fractionally lower. Steels also were inclined to heaviness.

Quotations given by C. H. Halsey & co., 27 William street, New York City, branch office, Warren Building, 260-62 Fair street, Kingston, N. Y.

2:45 P. M. QUOTATIONS.

Allis-Chalmers	45 3/4
American Beet Sugar	41 1/2
American Can	101 1/4
American Car & Foundry	
American Locomotive	75
American Smelting & Ref Co.	59 1/2
American Sugar	56
American Tel. & Tel	125 1/2
American Woolen	78 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	37 1/4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	97 1/2
Baldwin Loco	124 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	59
Bethlehem Steel B	53 1/2
California Petroleum	26 1/4
Canadian Pacific	
Central Leather	13 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	46 1/4
Chandler Motors	65 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	71
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	14
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	23 1/4
Cons. Gas	61 1/2
Corn Products	157
Cosden & Co.	35 1/8
Crucible Steel	67
Erie	21 1/2
General Motors	15
Great Northern, pfd	54 1/8
Great Northern Ore	28 7/8
Inspiration Copper	26
Int. Mer Marine Pfd.	31 1/4
Int. Nickel	13 1/4
International Paper	
Kelly Spring Tire	32 1/8
Kennecott Copper	35 1/4
Lehigh Valley	62
Middle States Oil	[illegible]
New York Central	103 1/2
N. Y., N. H. & H	14 1/4
Norfork & Western	103
Northern Pacific	52 1/2
New York, Ontario & Western	17
Pacific Oil	50
Pan American Pet. & Trans A.	61 1/4
Pan American Pet. & Trans B.	58 1/8
Pennsylvania Railroad	42 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	63 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	54 1/2
Railway Steel Sp'g	
Reading	77 1/2
Rep. Iron & Steel	51 1/8
Royal Dutch	48
Sinclair Cons.	26 1/4
Southern Pacific	87 1/4
Southern Railway	38 5/8
St. Oil California	63 1/4
St. Oil New Jersey	41 1/2
Studebaker	103
Texas Co.	44 1/4
Texas & Pacific Ry.	19 1/2
Tobacco Products "A"	59 1/2
Union Pacific	128 1/4
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	73
U. S. Rubber	38 [illegible]
U. S. Steel	98 1/4
Utah Copper	65
Westinghouse Electric	60 5/8
White Motors	55

THE JOINERS.

News of Interest to Members of Fraternal Organizations.

The following lodges hold regular meetings this evening

Rising Sons and Daughters of Benevolence, 103 Cornell street.

Union Sick and Aid Society, 47 West Union street.

Kosciusko Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., Mechanics' Hall, 14 Henry street.

Aretas Lodge, No. 172, I. O. O. F., 36 East Strand.

Washington Camp, No. 2, P. O. S. of A., Pythian Hall, Thomas street.

Camp No 30, P. O of A., will hold its regular meeting this evening at Pythian Hall Installation will be postponed until next meeting.

On Friday night, January 4, the newly elected officers af Charles DeWitt Council, No 91, J. O. U. A. M., will be installed for the new term. After the work there will be a special entertainment and refreshments.

Star of Kingston Lodge, No 35, Shepherds of Bethlehem, will hold its regular meeting at Mechanics' Hall, 14 Henry street, Thursday evening, January 3. Supreme Deputy Lady Hardwick of Hudson will be present to install the newly elected officers. Supper will follow the meeting and a social hour will be enjoyed. A large attendance is requested.

MOUNT MARION.

Mount Marion, Jan. 2.—A meeting will be held at the Mount Marion, Plattekill Church hall on Wednesday afternoon, January 9, at 2 o'clock, for the election of officers. Plans will be made for the incorporating of the new part of the cemetery. It is requested by the consistory that all interested in this work be present.

A Treasure of the Earth.

"It matters not on what plane of life one labors, nor how large or small the number of his acquaintances, the man who toils, and yet knows that in the circle of his influence there is at least one life in which there is sunshine where, but for him, there would have been shadow; that there is at least one home in which there is cheer where, but for him, there would have been gloom; that there is at least one heart in which there is hope where, but for him, there would have been despair—that man carries with him, as he goes, one of the richest treasures on this earth."

"Island of Black Cats."

The "Island of Black Cats" is a name applied to Chatham island in the Pacific ocean about 730 miles west of the coast of Ecuador. It is overrun with black cats; indeed, cats of no other color are seen there. These animals live in the crevices of the lava formation near the coast, and subsist by catching fish and crabs, instead of rats and mice.

CHINESE BANDITS REVIVE OLD FORM OF EXTORTION

Outlaws' Threat to Desecrate Graves of Ancestors Brings Money From Rich.

A practice almost as old as China itself—that of extorting money from well-to-do Chinese by threatening to desecrate or by actually desecrating ancestral graves has been revived by Honan bandits.

Nanyang, in the middle of Honan province, offers an outstanding example of this revival. Once a thrifty town and the home of Chu-ko Liang, famous hero and strategist of the time of the Three Kingdoms, Nanyang has become a bandit stronghold. Virtually all wealthy Chinese have long since left the place to escape extortion. But the bandits still have a grip on them.

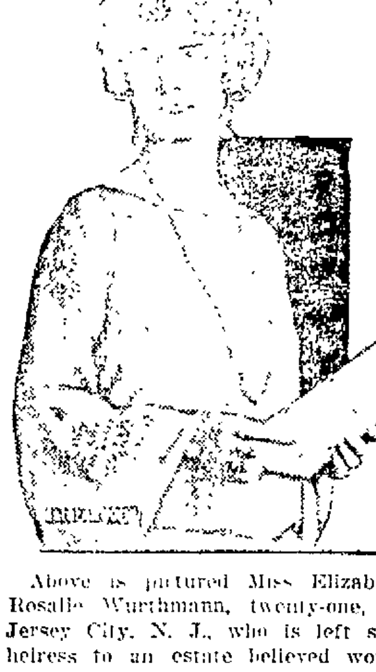
By threatening to exhume the bones of their parents or other ancestors, the most sacred things conceivable to the mind of the Chinese, and to burn them or scatter them to the four winds, the bandits are virtually certain of receiving ransom money from these wealthy people. They are just as certain of the money as if they had possession of the victim of extortion himself or of his living relatives.

Moreover, even in the event a captive is killed owing to delay on the part of friends or relatives in paying ransom money, the body still remains to be ransomed to save it from desecration.

It is said there are at least sixty gangs of bandits centering around Nanyang and occupying more than fifty villages in the surrounding territory. The gangs range in number from 600 to 2,000 members each. Each is striving to attain the fame of the infamous "White Wolf," who for years terrorized portions of Honan province before banditry became such a widely recognized profession.

"Wang the Bearded," "Wang the Monk," "Chang the Ninth" are titles assumed by three of the gang leaders. No apparent effort is being made by the military authorities to suppress these gangs.

"PAUPER" LEAVES LARGE ESTATE TO YOUNG GIRL



Above is pictured Miss Elizabeth Rosalie Wurthmann, twenty-one, of Jersey City, N. J., who is left sole heiress to an estate believed worth several hundred thousand dollars, by the will of Louis Lehmeyer, ninety-two, who died in the charity ward of a hospital there last week. The will provides for bequests to various charitable organizations totaling a hundred thousand dollars; the balance is held in trust for Miss Wurthmann, whose grandparents were dear friends of Lehmeyer, who lived as a recluse and seemingly in dire poverty. Because of the friendship that existed between Lehmeyer and the Wurthmann family, the young lady was made heiress to the estate.

U. S. INSISTS YANK IS DEAD

Ex-Service Man Listed as "Killed" Wants Citizenship.

Frank Pira, "killed in action" in France five years ago and for whom taps had been sounded at four Memorial day exercises at Madera, near Fresno, Cal., has appealed to S. B. Hern, commander of the Madera post of the American Legion, for aid in recovering his citizenship and establishing himself on army records as a living man.

Pira declared that he had been denied the privilege of rejoining his company in France because he was reported dead, and that he refused his own $10,000 life insurance while visiting his parents in Italy. He later returned to the United States as an immigrant, after being refused entry as a citizen. The Madera post has taken the case up with Washington authorities.

TOMB OF HEROD'S KIN

Sarcophagus Inscribed With Name of Phalion Found.

A sarcophagus inscribed with the name of Phallon, uncle of Herod the Great, has been unearthed by excavators of the University of Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia, who have been working at Beisan, Palestine, the Beth-shean of the Old Testament.

The workmen also found a carved basalt stele of King Seti I of Egypt, on which is described the Pharaoh's military dispositions in Palestine, and contains the name of Beisan.

GOOD ROADS

Removing Snow on Roads Greater Task Each Year

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Snow removal on important trunk-line highways is becoming a matter of increasing importance each winter, says the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Investigations of the bureau show that there is a considerable mileage of road which the public can ill afford to lose the use of each winter.

As a result of traffic investigations in Connecticut, it is estimated that 1,010,088 net tons of commodities were transported over the state system in the three months' period beginning with September, 1922. More than a third of this tonnage moved only from one to nine miles, and nearly another third moved from ten to twenty-nine miles. These figures are given to show that in industrial sections there is a large volume of short-haul traffic which does not compete with the railroads and which cannot be carried by the railroads when the highways become snowbound.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of inconvenience to passenger travel caused by snow, but with at least one motor vehicle to every ten people in a majority of the states, it must be considerable.

In many sections motor bus travel is increasingly relied upon by rural communities. It is reported that there are 450 such lines in Ohio, 283 in Pennsylvania and large numbers in other states where snow is a problem. So great is the importance of keeping these lines in operation that cases are known where companies have cleared their lines of snow at their own expense.

Heavily Loaded Trucks in East Peril Highways

Restriction of the weight of trucks carrying loads over a number of Connecticut highways is likely to follow a survey now being made of freight and traffic conditions, the state highway department has announced. Although no definite program has yet been decided upon, the limitation is being considered in view of the heavy truck traffic that now traverses the state.

In answer to an inquiry from the Rhode Island board of public roads, Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald has replied that at present, at least, there will probably be no restrictions of loads under the state's 25,000-pound limit on roads leading into Rhode Island. This maximum weight limit is fixed by statute. The highway department, however, has authority to make further restrictions if the safety of the public highways is endangered by overloading of trucks.

Paved Highways Causing Fresh Demand for Horses

Paved highways from farm to market are bringing about economy in transportation even where horses are used to haul grain, live stock, fruit, and other products to marketing centers. One of the best arguments for hard-surfaced roads came out of a series of tests made at Ames, Ia., recently. The experiments were made to determine the pulling power of horses of various sizes. A testing apparatus invented by C. V. Collins of the engineering department, Iowa State college, was used.

These tests, conducted by the Horse Association of America, showed that a horse has to pull four times as much on a dirt road as he does on concrete. A single horse drawing a wagon on concrete can pull as much as four horses burdened with heavy loads on the average dirt road that is still entirely too common in this country.

To Complete Unfinished Places in Lee Highway

Dr. S. M. Johnson, general director, Lee Highway association, has returned to headquarters in Washington from a series of conferences with governors and highway department heads of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, where he met with encouragement in the association's program for completing the unfinished links of Lee highway across those states.

Automobile Club to Mark Transcontinental Route

The Automobile Club of Southern California is undertaking to mark the entire transcontinental route of the highway, which extends from Los Angeles to Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, Md. The work of erecting the markers along the transcontinental route will start by May, 1924. The route is approximately 3,280 miles in length.

May Abolish Speed Limit.

Great interest is manifested in England in the prospect of passage of a new road vehicles bill, which has been drafted for presentation to the approaching parliament. An important feature of the bill is the abolition of the present twenty-mile-an-hour speed limit, in the place of which will be severe penalties for dangerous driving.

Average Road Cost.

The average cost per mile for road-building in the United States for the past five years has been $16,675.

CROWDED MARTINIQUE

Ruins of St. Pierre.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

For denseness of population thought turns first to China, Java and Belgium; but Martinique, French island of the West Indies, is an able American contestant to join the list, for it is one of the most crowded lands of the world. On its 380 square miles live close to a quarter of a million people, more than 640 to the square mile. And a great many of Martinique's square miles are covered by rough mountains and dense, virgin jungle, so that on the cultivated lowlands the crowding is much greater than the figures for the whole island indicate.

Here is an island not inconsiderable in size, crowded, fairly prosperous, which somehow has almost been overlooked by the world in late years. Yet the spotlight of history has singled it out more than once and has shone upon it with a brightness that has compelled attention. What other little patch of distant land may be said to have furnished to Europe a woman who was more than a queen, a queen and an empress. Marquise de Maintenon was the daughter of Martinique who was all but queen; and the island's legitimate contribution to royalty was through its beloved Josephine, herself the empress of the first Napoleon, as well as mother of the queen of Holland and grandmother of the third Napoleon.

A great tragedy of nature turned the latest spotlight on Martinique when Mount Pelee exploded in 1902 in one of the most destructive volcanic eruptions of modern times and wiped out of existence the thriving city of St. Pierre, creating America's Pompeii. St. Pierre has been described as "the quaintest, queerest and prettiest" city of the West Indies. It was truly a charming city and the undoubted favorite port of call to all Caribbean sailors. To the world at large St. Pierre was Martinique; and when this delightful place was overwhelmed the fiction was somehow built up that Martinique itself was irrevocably crippled.

But though St. Pierre has never been rebuilt and probably never will be, and though its loss was a heavy blow, the island has gone on developing and prospering to a greater degree, even, than some of its neighbors under other flags. Where its population at the time of the destruction of St. Pierre was near 190,000 it is now over 244,000. And the value of the annual produce today is much greater than that in 1902.

What the Island Is Like.

Martinique lies midway in the roughly north-and-south string of Leeward and Windward islands that together make up the Lesser Antilles or Caribbees. Like its immediate neighbors, it is rough and smothered, where man has not kept it clear, by a riot of vegetation, an ocean of verdure that shows forth every conceivable shade of green. The eastern or Atlantic side is continually under bombardment by a heavy surf and there is little chance for commerce on that shore. The western or Caribbean side, however, is more sheltered and it is there on the great almost land-locked bay that is situated Fort de France, the capital, and, since the destruction of St. Pierre, the chief city and port of the island. Some twenty miles up the coast is the site of St. Pierre with Pelee and its torn top rising beyond.

The lives of St. Pierre's 30,000 inhabitants were snuffed out almost in a moment when a great wave of exploding, burning gases rolled down upon it from the volcano. Huge mud-flows, too, came from the crater to the north of the city and devastation was general in almost the whole of the northern quarter of the island.

No effort to rebuild the lost city was considered practicable, and the ruins, stirring the emotions of all who behold them, have remained much as the great catastrophe left them save that nature has covered them with her inexorable tropic growths. Cane plantations and villages have edged in toward the old city, though rather charily; and there is still much of the region in the vicinity of the dreaded Pelee that is abandoned.

A little over two miles south of the old city site, along the coast, is the nearest village, Carbet. It was partly destroyed by the singeing heat of the blast that devastated St. Pierre, but it has been rebuilt and finds its position near the old city a valuable one because of the many visitors who come there to find transportation on the last leg of the journey to the ruins. Columbus is said to have landed at the spot on which Carbet stands when he touched Martinique on his fourth voyage in 1502; and there, too, the first French settlers disembarked in 1635.

Industries and People.

Sailing alongside Martinique will give a most inadequate impression of the island, for much to be seen along the west coast, especially in the north, is jungle; and the surf is so angry on the east side that a boat must keep a respectful distance. To appreciate the full charm of the island one must travel the superb roads in the construction of which in their colonies the French seem to be the true heirs of ancient Rome. These excellent highways traverse all parts of the island except in the immediate vicinity of Pelee. They are equally good up the slopes of mountains, through the deep tropical forests where they are almost tunnels, threading valleys or running between great fields of sugar cane.

Cane growing is the greatest agricultural industry, though the government subsidizes the planting of coffee and cocoa trees to obtain a better balance of activities. Most of the great cane plantations are on the eastern side of the island and among them are hug sugar factories. But sugar is not the only product of the cane fields. There are many rum distilleries, and in late years the value of the rum output has exceeded that of sugar.

The people of Martinique are largely of a mixture of races, though there are some thousands of residents of pure French stock. When the first French settlers arrived they found Carib Indians on the island. As time passed many of these were deported or exterminated. Then negro slaves were brought in. The negro and Carib strains united and to this mixture French blood was added. In some parts of the island Asiatic blood has entered this mixture. The racial medley seems to have produced a people noted for physical beauty; and enthusiastic artists seeing the Martiniquians for the first time have asserted that a cast made of most any maiden or youth or young man or woman would serve without retouching as a masterful representation of Hebe or Juno, Adonis or Apollo.

Martinique has few colonial limitations. It possesses a government hardly distinguishable from that of an integral department of France. It sends a senator to the French senate and two deputies to the chamber of deputies. In local affairs the resident voters rule, and their freedom has at times led to radicalism.

Fort de France Is Pretty.

Fort de France, the capital and undisputed metropolis of the island, has a population about that of St. Pierre at the time of its destruction—close to 30,000. It makes a pretty picture with its red-tiled roofs backed by green hills. To one side stands the ancient gray fort which has thundered many a time in the long struggles between France and Great Britain for control of the West Indies. The great bay has been the rendezvous for huge fleets more than once, and is still the chief French naval station in the Antilles.

Quaint houses and streets, and a colorful market—a veritable microcosm of Martinique—will interest the visitor. But to all who have a shred of the romantic in their make-up, Fort de France's interest lies not in Fort de France itself but in its nearness to the little village of Trois Islets and the plantation of La Pagerie a few miles across the bay. These are the spots most closely associated with that beautiful and lovable and pathetic figure that Martinique gave to the world, Empress Josephine. An exquisite marble statue of Josephine stands in a park in Fort de France, the face turned toward Trois Islets.

Little boats take the visitor across the bay to the village which boasts the church in which Josephine was baptized and a memorial tablet to her mother.

A few miles away is the plantation, La Pagerie, where she was born.

Be Dependent or Independent

Are you giving your brains and energy or are you selling them? If you are selling them why not advertise for the highest bidder? The Freeman's Want Adv. Department is the mart where daily transactions are made between men who trade in ability.

THEY ARE WEARING TOUCHES OF THE SPANISH

A costume seen at the tea hour one afternoon this week had a kneelength coat with a deep circular flounce of alternating two-inch strips of seal and paisley steel beads outlining the paisley pattern. A stripped circular piece was set onto the rather tight sleeves at the elbow, and the upper part of the coat of seal. The one-piece tucked dress had a flounce of the seal and paisley, and was very short—about 15 inches from the floor. The neckline and armholes were outlined in seal, and the body of the dress of the steel-beaded paisley.

One smartly dressed woman wore a "shawl" printed dress, with the gay flower design on a black ground. The sleeves of the dress, developed in a plain fabric, were long, and the unfrimmed neckline was cut in V shape.

White vestees as simple in treatment as the two cloth dresses to which they contributed registered in a group of well dressed women. In both instances the frocks were developed in navy blue in semi-Eton effect.

In a recent concert audience black or very dark blue evening gowns dominated in the boxes. These usually had pronounced decollete, often square cut.

A costume suit of brown pile fabric had a hiplength cape lined with leopard, with a narrow revers to the waistline of the same fur.

Tailored frocks worn with short fur coats and the black cloche, frequently show the small pointed white linen collar which contributes to the boyish effect of the moment. Frequently, this is fastened with a square onyx and gold pin, either a real or simulated antique.

A red coat was developed in suede cloth, collared and cuffed in dark brown fox. Down the back from the neck to the bottom of the coat hung a loose panel edged with the same fur.

Extremely smart moire hats, especially in black and brown, are appearing more and more frequently.

One-sided effects on evening gowns

have been observed lately—for instance, a black velvet dress seen the other evening showed a square neckline, one velvet strap and one of rhinestones.

Silver and gold kid slippers are taking their place, along with the plain metal and brocaded effects.

The Spanish influence is apparently increasing. Spanish combs appear in Spanish coiffures, and extremely colorful shawls are seen. A black shawl embroidered in huge orange flowers was conspicuous at Jeritza's performance of Fedora this week.

(Fairchild Fashion Service)

ELIZABETH STREET SEWER BUILT

Superintendent Darrow of the board of public works stated this morning that it was expected to complete the building of the Elizabeth street sewer this afternoon. The sewer extends from Marius street to Washington avenue.

Work on the First avenue sewer from the railroad crossing to Moore street is progressing, but there is considerable work yet to be done.

Mary Succeeds on Main Street

By LAURA MILLER

© 1923, by Laura Miller

"MANY A MICKLE MAKES A MUCKLE"

If Old-Lady Fortune ever provided you with an automobile headed 'way south on the Dixie highway, you discovered a clean white-and-green town which set you to wondering who had a hand in making Orlando, Fla., unusual.

Well, one of the makers, who yet insists that her part is only a minor one, is named Julia Chapman. It's the spirit she's put into her two jobs rather than the size of her bank account that you find yourself interested in. For she sells tickets in the railroad station and insurance and loans on those white Orlando houses. Those sound like unexciting occupations to carry on in the home town, don't they? Unlikely to bring success or fame or even contentment?

Miss Chapman developed the habit of doing the little things to the best of her ability. As just one result, the card of her insurance company now carries in the upper right-hand corner, "Julia K. Chapman, Sec. and Treas."

Orlando, a village when little Julia Chapman, twelve years old, was orphaned, as a winter resort now attracts thousands of tourists. Miss Chapman sees in her ticket office work not a monotonous, hateful job, but a chance to help all who enter the office; an opportunity to take especial care of the great number of the white haired who come hunting sunshine to warm old bones or to cure deep-seated old-age diseases.

She must have made a pleasant memory in the minds of many of the 10,000 who annually pass her window. For she has discovered that all over the United States have spread stories of the efficiency of her office.

The war crystallized this reputation. Uncle Sam, through the railroad administration, beckoned a lean finger at Julia Chapman and said, "I need you." A ticket sellers' school for young women was established at Atlanta. Miss Chapman trained the girls to help win the war by selling railroad tickets—not just any way, but Julia Chapman's way.

Whatever success and recognition have come, she feels, are based on the fact that "I have made good in the town I've lived in since I was nine years old. A young woman in a Florida town has great advantages she could not find in a strange city. Here she can grow and expand as the town does."

Forged Certificates.

The forging of Uruguayan naturalization certificates, to enable Europeans to enter the United States as Uruguayans, has been disclosed. The Uruguayan law requires a residence of five years before citizenship papers are granted an immigrant. Certificates were obtained in great numbers by false declarations of witnesses who apparently were members of a strong organization which has ramifications in Argentina and Brazil.

Why Name Was Changed.

The city of Cleveland was named for Moses Cleaveland, leading shareholder of the Connecticut Land company, who founded the first settlement on the site of the present city. The spelling of the name was changed in 1830, when the Cleveland Advertiser was established and the editor dropped the "a" in the first syllable in order to get the headline into the form.

Inventor of Limericks.

Edward Lear is sometimes named as the originator of the limerick. While tutor in the family of the earl of Derby, about 1834, he wrote his first nonsense book for the entertainment of the earl's youngest son. The word limerick is said to be the name of a song current in Ireland, the refrain of which song contains the place name "Limerick."

CURRENT OFFERINGS AT THE THEATERS.

"Flaming Youth," said to be one of the outstanding pictures of the year, will again be shown at tonight's performances at the Keeney Theater. The picture tells of a daring story of the loves and lives of a modern mother and her three ultra-modern daughters. It is interpreted on the screen by a most brilliant cast, including Colleen Moore, Milton Sills, Elliott Dexter and others.

The feature Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Keeney's will be the screen version of "Potash and Perlmutter." This first National picture, which was produced by Samuel Goldwyn, has been declared by many persons one of the finest pictures ever seen. Alexander Carr and Barney Bernard appear in the leading role with Vera Gordon of "Humoresque" fame.

At the Kingston Opera House tonight is programmed the country store contest, which always proves a big entertainment. Besides the first class vaudeville acts, there will also be shown the photoplay, "Second Fiddle," featuring Glen Hunter and Mary Astor. The picture and vaudeville pleased large audiences at the Opera House New Year's Day.

Final showings of the William de Mille Paramount production of "The Marriage Maker," which opened at the Orpheum Monday, will take place there this evening. Agnes Ayres and Jack Holt appear in the featured roles. A hand-picked cast plays in support. Also big time vaudeville acts. Thursday the bill again changes, there being six vaudeville acts on the program and the feature picture, "Yesterday's Wife," a story of the times, full of thrills, heart throbs and tears, with Irene Rich and Eileen Percy.

At the Auditorium today is "The Broadway Madonna" with an all star cast. With face of orchid beauty and voice as soft as a babe's she crushed men's souls without compunction and laughed as they writhed beneath her.

Kill Their Old People.

The natives of Ayon island, 700 miles west of Bering strait, do not know their own ages—but they kill old people as an act of mercy.

CUBA OR NORTH POLE

ON THE NEW

Zenith Radios For 1924

—at—

GREGORY & CO.'S

We have taken the agency for one of the Longest Distance Radio Sets, THE ZENITH. This is the set McMillian chose out of all the sets that were manufactured. The Chicago sending station Cristyle Studio talks to McMillian most every morning between 1 and 2 and he receives the messages on a Zenith Receiving Set and he is 9 degrees of North Pole. Anyone having a Radio can tune in between 1 and 2 o'clock and hear the messages sent to the North Pole. We expect another large shipment this week and would be pleased to show these sets. We also have in stock some of the other makes that can be delivered at once.

Crosley Large Cabinet
The Great Moon Radio Set
The well-known Paragon
Atwater-Kent and Neutrodyne
Receivers

ZENITH RADIOS FOR DISTANCE

GREGORY & COMPANY

Kingston, N. Y.

FRENCH CREATIONS WITH BLOUSE AS BASIS

(By Eleanor Gunn)

So impressive is the scarf in this seasons' offering of smart accessories that it is introduced wherever there is the slightest possibility of its being approved, particularly as a finish for the blouse.

It is an open secret that efforts have been put forth to reestablish the choker collar. Realizing that women could not be induced to jump from the freedom of the open neckline to one which bound them about the throat, designers have adroitly followed the method of amputation more or less general in relation to the dog's tail, and have set about accustoming us to high collars inch by inch, for the turnover collar followed the pinafore effects and scarf collars cover the throat as effectively as a high collar ever did.

Several Paris stores and specialty shops are trying to interest their clientele in high collared blouses by displaying models with new collar treatments, but so far the open neck style, a little more round than the bateau neck of late seasons, seems to lead in favor.

In Paris it is said that the best sellers in blouses are gilet effects of models combining a front section of brocades, lames, metal or wool laces embroidered fabrics or printed velvets with a back and sleeves of georgette. These blouses are selected to form an ensemble with tailored suits. When the filet or front section is of a heavy fabric, it is quite plain, without even any suggestion of a belt or hipband, and the sleeves are long, moderately full and gathered in a narrow cuff of the same fabric as the gilet.

When the entire blouse is of a supple fabric, such as georgette, crepe de chine or crepe satin, the now classic fashion of a straight hipband is usually retained, or the blouse is finished with a knotted sash continued from the blouse itself. A few models have circular peplums and still more occasionally one sees a long tunic blouse.

The blouse sketched above features the scarf collar in a model of white crepe de chine, which is trimmed with bands of black satin and silver ribbon. Below is a blouse of brown crepe satin developed in stripe effect showing the crepe and the satin alternatingly.

(Copyright, 1924, Fairchild).

Dancing every Thursday evening at Pythian Hall, Port Ewen. Busses leave Strand, S. 8:15, 8:30 and 9 o'clock to accommodate local dancers.—Advertisement.

SAVE THE TROUBLE OF COFFEE MAKING—USE Washington's Coffee IT IS MADE JUST DISSOLVE AND DRINK IT. A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND OH, SO GOOD!

Are You Going to Build a Home This Spring?

If so, I invite you to look over my new inexpensive house that has just been completed. I will gladly tell you what it actually cost, the length of time it took to erect it and what I personally think about it. Also give you a few ideas as to how to finance same, should you not be familiar with loans.

I WISH TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY

To publicly express my thanks to the builder, Victor H. Osborn, C. Lester Legg for the fine plumbing and heating system installed, and Fred DeGarmo who did the electric wiring, and furnished the fixtures. Also Decker & Fowler, insurance brokers, for protecting my interests during and after construction.

W. ARTHUR FARRAR,

Licensed Real Estate Broker, 153 O'Neil St., Cor. Ten Broeck Ave.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

One Cent a Word

No Advertisement Less Than 25 Cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Seasoned wood; $5 per truck load, sawed or split. H. Clearwater. Phone 802 J.

FOR SALE—Cement building blocks. 165 Flatbush avenue. Phones 888-W, or 1508-W.

FOR SALE—Spratt's dog food and remedy, canaries, parrots and gold fish. Flower Shop, corner Broadway and St. James street.

FOR SALE—Barrels and kegs, 5 10 gals. Carl G. Fischer.

FOR SALE—Cement building blocks. 371 Wilbur avenue.

FOR SALE—Largest assortment of new and second hand parlor stoves, kitchen ranges, combination coal and gas ranges, heating stoves suitable for garages, churches and school houses; second hand furniture bought, sold and exchanged. S. Kaplan, 60-68 North Front street, Uptown.

FOR SALE—Photo supplies, films, plates, cameras, printing paper, etc. O'Reilly, 550 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Several used upright pianos, in good condition, for sale or rent. Fred C. Winters, Clinton avenue. Phone 1113-J.

FOR SALE—Cord wood sawed, thoroughly seasoned; largest load in town, $6.00 delivered. William Pintard. Telephone 9-F-4.

FOR SALE—Cord wood, seasoned, sawed, $5.00 a large truck load. J. A. Murray. Telephone 1085.

FOR SALE—Ohio No. 21 stalk cutter, suitable for hand or belt power; two Acorn coal stoves and two sets heavy bob sleighs. Frank M. Brink, Lake Katrine, N. Y. Telephone 3 F 21.

FOR SALE—John P. Jeske's Good Luck Butterine. W. F. Johnson, agent, 84 West Pierpont street. Phone 1029.

FOR SALE—Camarles. Phone 1851.

FOR SALE—Hot water heater. Harry Net burn, 75 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Two men's overcoats, and one suit; size 40; reasonable. 1108 R.

FOR SALE—Fresh selected eggs, delivered every day. Sunny Side Poultry Farm, Bordwell, R. I. Box 6. Telephone 672-M.

FOR SALE—One hundred H. P. bricked in boiler. Jacob Forst Packing Co.

FOR SALE—Berkshire pigs, sows and Rome Beauty apples. Ralph A. Young, Lake Katrine.

FOR SALE—Building sand, $1.50 per yard. Gravel, also earth for grading. F. A. Myers, 15 Highland avenue. Phone 1052 R.

FOR SALE—Leaving city, our entire stock of men's clothing new and slightly worn to be sold below cost before Jan. 15, 1924. Cohen's Clothes Shop, 528 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Canaries; breeding time will soon be here; have new lot of imported females. 7 Van Broeck avenue.

FOR SALE—Furniture. Phone 2094 M.

FOR SALE—Wood. Inquire William Van Benthuysen, Kingston.

FOR SALE—Log wood, sawed and delivered, $6 cord. A. L. Brazee, Box 16, Route 1, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1,000 egg Candee hot water incubator, $55, cost $100, perfect condition. Telephone 893 F 21.

FOR SALE—Bait. 228 West Chester street.

FOR SALE—Fresh cows. Phone 1901 J.

FOR SALE—Furniture. 81 E. Union Street.

FOR SALE—Large square Acorn selling room stove. 69 Prospect Street.

FOR SALE—Stewart kitchen range, gas range, oil heaters. 16 E. St. James St.

FOR SALE—Small cook stove. 528 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Baby carriage. 143 Greenkill Avenue.

FOR SALE—Three Jersey cows, team farm horses, eight pigs, one Jersey bull four months old. F. C. Chaffee, Ulster Park. Phone 227 F 12.

FOR SALE—Four tube Crosley radio, four cells Willard storage battery, set head phones, B battery and four tube Freed-Eisemann, all for $125. Inquire S. Doty, 153 Hunter street.

FOR SALE—Sawed wood and second hand lumber, windows, doors, toilets and lumber and moulds. C. Mora Powell, John A. Lerch, 61 Abeel street. Phone 1279.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Residence, 102 Albany avenue, 12 rooms and baths, heat, Gurney hot water, lot Albany ave. to 72 feet, Tremper avenue, 130 feet. S. Cohen's Sons, Kingston, N. Y. Phone 900.

FOR SALE—Corner lot, 80x100; O'Neil street and Manor avenue. Phone 531.

CASH WAITING.

For farms, boarding houses, cottages and garages. Buyer waiting. Write, Paul Neider 278 Washington Ave. or 324 Second Ave. New York City.

FOR SALE—All kinds of real estate. A. R. Elmendorf, 720 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Farm, 50 acres, 20 cultivated, balance timber and cord wood, 10 room house, barn and out buildings. $2,100 half cash. Oscar Addis Store, 628 Broadway.

THREE NEW ONES.

Three new cottages just completed, ready for occupancy, hardwood floors and trim, one in uptown district, one in Second ward, one in Third ward. Price $6,500 each, half cash. ULSTER REALTY AGENCY, 276 Fair street. Phone 142.

FOR SALE—New six room house, part improvements; lot 50x350, good location; price $1,200, easy terms. Shultmack Realty Co. Phone 1908.

FOR SALE—Building lots, near high school, on Andrew, O'Reilly and Hoffman streets; streets graded, sewer, water and gas. Inquire 1 Andrew street.

FOR SALE—Our beautiful residence on account of going out of the city. 318 Washington avenue.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Ford sedan and one pool table. Apply 7 Ravine street.

FOR SALE—Dodge touring and Buick touring, both in very fine condition, $350 each. Sutliff, Inc. Easy terms. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—1922 Chevrolet, light delivery, $250; Ford light delivery, $200; Chevrolet touring, $150. Sutliff, Inc. Easy terms. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—Ford touring, good condition, $75; Chevrolet touring, $125. Sutliff, Inc. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—Ford sedan, 1921, five shape, $275; 1920 Ford runabout, $85. Easy terms. Sutliff, Inc.

FOR SALE—1919 Cadillac, seven passenger touring, extra fine condition, $975; many extras; easy terms. Sutliff, Inc.

FOR SALE—New Ford sedan; very reasonable; easy terms. Sutliff, Inc.

FOR SALE—1921 Ford coupe, fine condition; $250; easy terms. Sutliff, Inc.

One Cent a Word

No Advertisement Less Than 25 Cents.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1923 Ford coupe, perfect condition, $375. Ford sedan, new delivery, $375. Sell, E. H. Open evenings. Easy terms.

FOR SALE—Seven passenger Marmon car. A-1 condition. Phone 2281 J.

WANTED.

WANTED—Roomers and boarders; rates very reasonable. Kingston Hotel.

WANTED—Established garage and bus route, where property can be purchased. Address J. Purdee, 19 Railroad avenue. Phone 1237.

WANTED—Painting inside, outside work and paper hanging by roll or job. Paper furnished if desired. Jacobson, 75 Cedar street. Phone 2117.

WANTED—Painting and paperhanging. Telephone Curtis, 1070-M. 160 Fair street.

WANTED—Highest prices paid for men's second hand clothing. Send postal, 625 Broadway. Phone 2271-J.

WANTED—Boarders, 105 Foxhall avenue.

WANTED—Chicken farm wanted, any size; also boarding houses, hotels and farms of all kinds; ready buyer. Broome Farms Co., Inc., 116 Nassau street, New York.

WANTED—Woman to share my apartment; reasonable. Address "E. S." Uptown Freeman.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON ALL PARTS OF SHIRTS. APPLY COLUMBIA SHIRT CO., O'NEIL STREET.

WANTED—Painting and paperhanging. Expert workmanship. Prices reasonable. E. Longyear, Jr. 76 N. Front St. Phone 1765 J.

WANTED—Lodger. Comfortable furnished rooms, heat and electricity. Uptown section. References required. Telephone 1650 M.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Dance room girl. Dr Sahler's Sanitarium.

WANTED—Saleswoman for Perfumery. Permanent position starting from January 1924, for toilet goods saleswoman experienced in demonstrating, to sell highest grade French perfumes at Kingston store. Write full details of present and past employment to "Perfumery" care of Down town Freeman. Communications held confidential.

WANTED—Woman capable of first aid nursing with some knowledge of and experienced in sweet service work for man affecting concern. Address P. O. Box 176.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Man for all round work. Kingston Hotel, Crown street.

WANTED—School boy, 11 to 14, care of furniture, etc. "Fair," Uptown Freeman.

WANTED—Boy to work after school and Saturdays. Postal Telegraph, Fair St.

WANTED—Dishwasher. Uechers Hotel Strand.

WANTED—Handy man on farm. Repairs and general farm work. F. C. Chaffee, Ulster Park.

WANTED—sell Madison "Better Made" shirts direct from our factory to wearer. No capital or experience required. Easily sold. Big profits. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 503 Broadway, New York.

TO LET.

TO LET—Flat, 151 Washington avenue. Inquire William Ryan, 69 Main street.

TO LET—Two or three rooms, furnished, with improvements. Apply 555 Broadway. J. L. Kiff.

TO LET—Six room house; completely furnished, all improvements. Telephone 811. 120 Broadway.

TO LET—Five room flat. Phone 1602-J.

FOR RENT—Five room flat, bath, toilet and light; rent $25.00. 37 North Front street. Five room flat, bath, toilet and light, rent $25.00. 47 North Front street. Photomud Realty Co., 281 Wall street.

TO LET—Four rooms, second floor, with and toilet. 217 Catherine street.

TO LET—Bar room with fixture. Phone 1239.

TO LET—Five room unfurnished flat. 66 East Pierpont street. Inquire 33 North Front street.

TO LET—Three room flat. 163 North Front street. Inquire William D. Ryan, 69 Main street.

TO LET—Four rooms; all improvements. 18 Hone street.

TO LET—Five rooms and bath, all improvements, heat and electric light. 278 Albany avenue.

TO LET—House, Rosendale, part improvements. Phone 250.

TO LET—From December 1st, modern factory; good location. Phone 531.

TO LET—Large store, Hasbrouck avenue, near Strand. Phone 531.

TO LET—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 60 Franklin street.

TO LET—Two rooms for light housekeeping with steam heat. 102 Hasbrouck avenue.

TO LET—Flat, 5 rooms, all modern improvements including heat. A. Adin, 11 East Union Street.

TO LET—Flat all improvements. 430 Hasbrouck Avenue. Phone 204.

FOR RENT—Typewriters, Underwood, L. C. Smith, Remington etc. O'Reilly's, 550 Broadway. Phone 1589.

TO LET—Flat; latest improvements. Inquire Max Kline, 20 Broadway.

TO LET—Three room apartment. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—Four nice large rooms; improvements. 188 Hasbrouck avenue, near Grand street.

TO LET—Rooms. 142 Newkirk avenue.

TO LET—Four rooms. 621 Broadway. A. H. Gildersleeve.

TO LET—Four rooms; all improvements. 39 East Union Street.

TO LET—Unfurnished apartments; 87-89 Green street. Apply 132 Green street.

TO LET—Unfurnished apartments 87-89 Green street. Apply 132 Green street.

TO LET—Four room flat, near high school. Phone 1052 J.

TO LET—Flat, Downs street. Inquire 9 Furnace street.

TO LET—Five rooms, part improvement. Pine Grove avenue. Inquire G. W. Moore, 562 Broadway.

TO LET—Ideal apartment, heat and janitor service, best location in city. Small family. J. Uptown Freeman.

TO LET—Rooms for adults. 21 Abeel street.

POSITION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—Chauffeur. Box 181, Rondout Station.

POSITION WANTED—Good position for 1st class stenographer four years experience. Phone 12 R.

FOUND.

FOUND—Fur coat. Owner may have same upon making proper identification. John Henry, Saugerties.

TWO STATES CLAIM TOWN WITH MINERAL RICHES

Hurley, Wis., Declared to Be Rightfully Michigan's.

Ironwood, Mich.—On the arm of the attorney general of Michigan, the town of Hurley, Wis., notorious in its past, has been ushered before the Supreme court of the United States. Born to notoriety in the days of the north country's "rum rebellion," Hurley, nevertheless, is desired by Michigan, with Wisconsin just as firm in fighting the attempt to remove the town from its jurisdiction.

Hurley is on the small strip of land that Michigan claims as its own, despite the fact that the land, situated in Iron and Vilas counties, has been Wisconsin territory since 1836. Michigan's contention, as presented to the Supreme court is, that the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin was established originally as "through the middle of the main channel of the Montreal river." Later it was discovered that the original surveys were incorrect; that the river branched. Michigan asserts that the correct boundary is in the west branch of the river; Wisconsin, the east branch.

The territorial acquisition that would result to Michigan, if this state's contentions are recognized by the high court, would be small, including besides the land in the two Wisconsin counties, several islands in the Menominee river and Washington island in Green Bay. Valuable deposits of iron and coal, however, make the disputed terrain a tempting bone for the two commonwealths to wrangle over.

Michigan's bill of complaint charges that Wisconsin has refused to settle amicably the boundary dispute. Wisconsin is required to file answer by January 7.

Michigan officials have explained the present court action is not as much directed to the extension of the territorial limits as it is to the settlement forever, one way or another, of the boundary argument.

One Cent a Word

No Advertisement Less Than 25 Cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORAN BUSINESS SCHOOL, Burgevin Building, Fair and Main streets. Enter day or evening sessions—now! Catalogue free.

BANKS AND RODER, 272 FAIR STREET, CITY. We repair your old furs in a way that makes it impossible to tell them from new. We match skins perfectly. Our workmanship is the best, the entire garment, whether coat or neckpiece, is made new.

FURNITURE Trucks drive in 84 Smith avenue storage warehouse; inspection solicited. Telephone 2061-J. Residence 310-W.

FURNITURE Storage; mouse and dust proof, all metal lined rooms; rates $3.00 to $5.00 per month. Apply Stuyvesant Garage. Phone 1170.

M. Newkirk & Son, general trucking; baggage express. Telephone 1501-W.

FURNITURE (Storage); best in city. Apply H. P. Carr. Phone 2258.

FURNITURE Storage; lowest price, safe and sanitary. Four story brick building. John A. Murray, 32 East Strand. Phone 911.

TYPEWRITERS, cash registers and safes repaired. Van Aken. Phone 1831-R.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to buy well established manufacturing business at reasonable price. Big profits to right man. Uptown Freeman, M. E. A.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS Start $133 month. Railroad pass. Hotel expenses paid. Vacation with pay. Promotions. Life job. Free examination tips. Columbus Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Housekeeping. 28 Henry street.

FURNISHED ROOMS. 67 Elmendorf street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—And board. 61 Marius street and Donovan Place.

FURNISHED ROOMS. 112 Hone street.

FURNISHED ROOMS. Pleasant sunny corner rooms, homelike; uptown section, near car line. Phone 2257 W.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Large comfortable furnished rooms where the car lines cross; board optional. 163 Clinton avenue. Phone 1772-W.

FURNISHED ROOMS—The Alpin House; exclusive rooms by the day or week. Telephone 716-J. 12 Abeel street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Attractive and well furnished; all conveniences. 167 Clinton Avenue. Phone 1956.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Desirable furnished rooms. 189 Albany avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Desirable furnished room. 45 Dawns street. Call evenings, or phone 378-W.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Board if desired. 110 St. James street.

FURNISHED ROOMS 59 Green street. Telephone 471 J.

FURNISHED ROOM—A fine large corner front room; hot water heat. Phone 661-W.

FURNISHED ROOMS Board by day or by week; good home cooking; at 109 St. James street.

FURNISHED ROOMS Furnished housekeeping apartments. Phone 1117. 179 Wall street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Combination bedroom and sitting room; centrally located. Mrs. C. N. Reed, 43 Crown street. Telephone 1012-W.

FURNISHED ROOMS Newly renovated, very desirable, gas and electricity. Tele 2156 W. 101 Green Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS Large front room. 175 Washington Avenue. Phone 2045-J.

FURNISHED ROOMS. 127 Green Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Furnished apartment. All improvements. Adults. Phone 2017 J.

FURNISHED ROOMS To let. 13 Belvidere street.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 44052 of Rondout Savings Bank; payment stopped. If found return to bank, 20 Ferry street. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate same.

LOST—Downtown, black umbrella with stained ivory ring handle; white tip. Reward. Return to Downtown Freeman.

LOST—Gent's brown and white silk scarf on Kenney's Saturday evening. Finder call telephone 1770-J.

LOST—1921 New York State passenger car license plate, No. 275. E. F. Sibley, 7 Main street.

OLD SHOPKEEPER DEFIED PROGRESS

Bayside's Famous Merchant Who Objected to Modern Inventions Dies

New York.—"Johnny Hope's dead!" That's what everyone in Bayside was saying. It was echoed for many miles around on Long Island as the news spread. For John Hope, seventy, was the last survivor of an older, gentler, but not less busy time along the shores of Little Neck bay and its hinterland. To the day he died John Hope ran the sort of general store that really intrigued the eye of the discriminating. It is probably the last store of its kind in the city of New York.

It still stands at Bell and Park avenues in Bayside, but big, old-fashioned shutters are on the doors and the kerosene lamps no longer glitter on tinware. John's sister, Miss Annie, and his younger brother, William, held the funeral in the lamp-lit rooms above the store. They will not continue the business. Their brother made a very considerable fortune and they will not go on with the tradition.

And Johnny Hope's was a distinct tradition. When the old store is closed it is expected that a branch bank or a moving picture theater will occupy its valuable site. That will be the definite sign that Bayside is no longer a country village, but a suburb of New York.

Had Real General Store.

Johnny Hope was born in Great Neck, of English and Irish stock, 70 years ago, and 40 years ago he had got far enough along to set up in business for himself. He bought the building at Bell and Park avenues, which even then was a real estate office, and proceeded to build around it a country store that sold literally everything. "Groceries, dry goods, hay, feed and grain" were all that were mentioned on the sign. But the windows showed the modesty of such a declaration.

There are just two concessions to modernity in those windows. One is a thermos bottle and the other a cocktail shaker. The latter, his nephew, Gene Hope, declares, must have been foisted on Johnny by some slick drummer. For Johnny himself never either smoked or drank. Aside from those two concessions, however, there are nothing but reminders of boyhood on the farm. There are halters of rope and leather, collar pads, lanterns, cut glass parlor lamps, old willow china, vinegar cruets, water pitchers of glass and of pewter, nutmeg graters and kerosene cans—the kind the grocer used to plug the nose of with a potato.

Inside the welter is even more confusing to the untrained eye. Bottles of ketchup stand on an old-fashioned glass case of ribbons. Lanterns in paper bags and hams in sacking hang from the ceiling. Bolts of cloth are ranged on shallow shelves above the coffee and flour bins. The candy case with all-day suckers, sticks, jaw breakers, licorice strings and all the old favorites is just beside Johnny's desk, lending belief to the tradition that he was not above blandishing a child with a gift, thence for a well delivered message or order.

No Use for Cash Register.

The desk itself is the same one with which Johnny started business—one of the high ones with a stool behind it and a big thick ledger on top. He scorned a cash register. And he did a strictly cash business. It was thus that he said he was always able to compete with the chain stores and the other modern inventions that line the main street on either side of him. He had neither telephone nor electric light.

"I like the lamps," he used to say, "and so do lots of people, and I'll have no telephone because the way I want to do business is for cash right across this counter."

He was an intelligent Tory in other ways, too. He fought hard against the widening and paving of Bell avenue.

"And I was right," he said not long ago. "There's no place to hitch a team, nobody stops to buy. Look at them scooting through."

Right up to the last he retained a big share of the custom of the town and the surrounding country, however. There was a sign on one of the rafters of his maze of a store which reads:

"If you don't see what you want ask for it."

And few things were asked for in vain.

"If I couldn't get a thing in Johnny's I knew I couldn't get it any place," said a woman outside the store. "And his prices were as cheap as any store here or in New York. He said he never bought anything but the best, and I believe he was right. I never got anything unsatisfactory in his store in all my life."

Johnny made a considerable fortune. Nobody knows how big it is yet. But among his early customers were many wealthy New York families who had country estates near Bayside.

Girl Flyer Astonishes Experts by Bold Leap

Paris.—Mlle. Denyse Collin brought confusion among the ranks of the aviation laboratory experts recently when she landed successfully from an airplane flying more than 100 miles an hour with the aid of a parachute weighing only twelve pounds.

"These little parachutes are highly dangerous. The mere shock of the cord when they unfold is given by the dynamometer as 1,500 pounds, which is enough to kill any human being," said the expert.

Rely on Cuticura To Clear Away Skin Troubles

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to soothe, Talcum to perfect. Sc. Samples of Cuticura, Dept. X, Malden, Mass.

The Wonderly Co.
SUCCESSORS TO G. A. HART & CO.
INCORPORATED
315 Wall St. Kingston, N.Y.

OUR
PRE-INVENTORY SALE
STARTS
Thursday, Jan. 3rd
—o—
See Thursday's Evening Freeman

Sell things which you no longer need, Buy the kid's velocipede.

READ THE WANT ADS

U. S. Sailor Is Rescued After Plunge Over Cliff

Honolulu.—After falling 1,000 feet from the top of the Pali, a rocky cliff near here, over which thousands of Oahuans met death in the early history of Hawaii, when they fled from the invading army of the king of Hawaii, John Andrews, a water tender stationed on the U. S. S. Seagull, was rescued from a narrow ledge on which he had landed.

Rescuers ascended 300 feet up the precipitous declivity with ropes. The task required four hours and was finished after darkness fell, by the light from torches made from the clothing of the rescuers.

Andrews' legs were broken and his skull fractured, but he may recover, physicians said.

Woman Police Officer Braves Bandits' Fire

New York.—Braving the fire of two held-up men at bay in an open field in Harlem and exchanging shots with them, Miss Jean Barnes recently proved herself worthy of her rank of major in the police reserves.

Engaged in the bandit hunt with Major Barnes were four policemen. Ignoring their pleading that she seek safety, the policewoman, 5 feet 2 inches tall, maintained her stand at their sides, kept a steady hand as bullets dug in the ground at her feet and whizzed by her head, and stayed in the fight to the finish. More than forty shots were exchanged. The bandits escaped.

All Preserved Food Should Be Boiled

Chicago. — Medical science knows no cure for botulism, but lives may be saved by boiling home-preserved foods, Dr. John C. Geiger, epidemiologist of the United States public health service attached to the University of Chicago, warned recently. He called attention to eight deaths within two weeks throughout the country, which he attributed to that poisoning.

It is not possible for the inexperienced to detect the spoilage, either by sight or taste, Doctor Geiger warned, and the only safe method is to boil the food before using it.

Decidedly Baggy.

Little Tommy (seeing his first elephant)—"I think he would look better if they would crease his legs like papa's."—Boston Transcript.

STOP AT
BANKS & RODER'S
FOR A FUR COAT!
January Sale Now Going On
272-274 FAIR STREET

Quality Insurance

Do you measure INSURANCE by the same standards of Quality and require the same tests of soundness which you apply to your Banking Institutions?

Insurance which does not insure is one of the costliest things on earth.

When you buy Fire, Automobile, Compensation or Casualty Insurance, buy Dependable Insurance—the "Best is the Cheapest."

PARDEE'S INSURANCE AGENCY
Kingston

Your Opportunity

to become an Investing Member of the

KINGSTON CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

A SPECIAL SERIES COMMENCES JANUARY 4

A Safe, Easy Method of Saving Money with especially good profits to you on your savings.

Our Objects are to Aid in Systematic Saving and in Home Owning.

It will be to your profit to invest here.

OFFICE 288 WALL STREET.

"Put the People Wise"

By informing them of your immediate wants. Best results are obtained by inserting a cent-a-word adv. in the

Daily Freeman

CLOSED!

THE UP-TO-DATE COMPANY'S STORE WAS CLOSED TODAY for the purpose of readjusting, marking down and placing the yellow sale tickets bearing the FINAL CLEARANCE PRICE on each and every garment for our

ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

On Coats, Wraps, Suits, Dresses, Furs, Millinery, Blouses,

Lingerie and Hosiery

——SALE STARTS——

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3rd

——AT 9:30 O'CLOCK SHARP——

Not in twenty-four years of our business career on Wall street have we taken such losses as we will take this year to make this sale the biggest money-saving event in the history of Kingston. Clearance of COATS, WRAPS, SUITS, DRESSES, MILLINERY, SKIRTS, LINGERIE, BLOUSES and HOSIERY, the low prices of which will echo from one end of the county to the other.

It will be a sale that will offer such special inducements that women of Ulster county and vicinity should exert every effort to come and share in the vast advantages it offers.

Our Final Sale of the season is too well known to every woman in this vicinity to pass unnoticed. This year we are offering an unprecedented stock of garments---lower in price than any previous sale which is indeed an important factor for consideration. This sale will be our greatest clearance of outer apparel because we bought heavily and are overstocked which makes it imperative to turn our stock into cash.

Our Iron Clad Rule—No Goods Carried From One Season to Another

Read Carefully Every Item Below. —— —— Never Such Values Were Quoted Before.

HOSIERY

527 PAIRS OF FULL FASHIONED SILK HOSIERY
Former Price $2.00
FINAL SALE PRICE
$1.00

MILLINERY CLEARANCE

50 HATS
Formerly Priced to $15.00
FINAL SALE PRICE
$3.00

37 DRESS AND SPORT HATS
Former Price $22.75
FINAL CLEARANCE PRICE
$5.00

DRESSES

CANTONS, TRICOTINES and POIRET TWILLS
Values from $25.00 to $29.75
FINAL PRICE
$10.00

ONE LOT OF BETTER GRADE DRESSES
Of Canton Crepe, Georgette, Crepe Roma, Charmeen and Chiffon Velvets
$45.00 to $49.75 values.
FINAL PRICE
$25.00

WAISTS

300 VOILE AND BATISTE WAISTS
Were as high as $3.75
FINAL CLEARANCE PRICE
$1.49

SILK WAISTS

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS and OVERBLOUSES
The former price was $8.75
FINAL CLEARANCE PRICE
$3.95

CHILDREN'S COATS

50 HIGH GRADE CHILDREN'S COATS
Lined and Interlined
$12.75 and $16.75 values.
FINAL PRICE
$6.75 and $9.75

SKIRTS

250 SKIRTS, including Camel's Hair, Overplaids ad Prunellas
Formerly Priced to $8.75
FINAL PRICE
$3.95

COATS

LIMITED AMOUNT OF COATS
In Mixtures and Plain Colors, all lined
$25 and $35 Values
FINAL CLEARANCE PRICE
$10.00

SPORT COATS

Including Camel's Hair and American Polaire
All beautifully lined.
$29.75 and $39.75 values
FINAL CLEARANCE PRICE
$14.75

OTHER BEAUTIFUL SPORT COATS
Large Raccoon Collars
$39.75 to $49.75 values
FINAL PRICE
$19.75

COATS OF THE BETTER GRADE
Velours, Normandy, Bolivia and Suedyne, Plain and Trimmed.
$39.75 to $59.75 values
FINAL PRICE
$19.75 and $29.75

EXQUISITE COATS in a choice assortment with beautiful fur collars and cuffs
$139.00 to $169.75 values
FINAL PRICE
$59.75 and $79.75

SUITS

JUST 97 IN THE LOT
$30.00 to $35.00 values
FINAL CLEARANCE PRICE
$16.75

ANOTHER LOT OF 65 SUITS
Fur Trimmed and Plain
$39.75 to $59.50 values.
FINAL CLEARANCE PRICE
$25.00

HIGHER GRADE SUITS
Fur Trimmed and Plain (Sample Suits)
$69.75 and $79.50 values.
FINAL CLEARANCE PRICES
$35.75

FUR COATS

MUSKRAT COATS
45 inches long—$175.00 values
FINAL PRICE
$97.50

FUR COATS

NATURAL RACCOON COATS
45 inches long—$300.00 values
FINAL PRICE
$185.00

DRESSES

SAMPLE DRESSES
Including Afternoon Dresses, Dinner Dresses and Evening Dresses
$55.75 and $69.75 values
FINAL CLEARANCE PRICE
$39.75

Dresses of Taffetas, Flat Crepes, Canton Crepes, Charmeen and Poiret Twill
$35.00 to $40.00 values
FINAL PRICE
$16.75

SEAL COATS

Trimmed with Beaver, Squirrel and Skunk
$297.50 Values.
FINAL SALE PRICE
$159.75

The Up-To-Date Co.'s Guarantee of Satisfaction Accompanies Every Purchase

NO MATTER HOW FAR AWAY YOU LIVE, IT WILL PAY YOU HANDSOMELY TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS GIGANTIC DISTRIBUTION

DUE TO EXTRAORDINARY LOWNESS OF OUR PRICES FOR THIS EVENT WE ARE FORCED TO DISCONTINUE CHARGES OR APPROVALS

Thursday, Jan. 3rd Is the Opening Day—Doors Open at 9:30 A. M.

THE UP-TO-DATE COMPANY

KINGSTON, NEW YORK.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1924.
Sun rises, 7:34; sets, 4:16.
Weather, cloudy.

The Temperature.

The lowest point registered by The Freeman's thermometer last night was 9 degrees. The highest point reached up until noon today was 22 degrees.

Weather Forecast.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Snow in the interior and snow, changing to rain on the coast tonight; warmer tonight; Thursday rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior; warmer, fresh east and southeast winds.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Dr. Broberg, Graduate Chiropractist and Chiropractor, 65 St. James St., corner Clinton Ave. Hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 5. Phone 764. Lady assistant

PAINTING Service that Satisfies. FRANK P. MESSINGER, 44 Franklin street. Phone 713.

When it's trucking, local or long distance, call 885. FINN'S baggage express, 31 Clifton avenue.

The Daily Freeman is on sale at the following stands of the Schultz News Agency in New York city:
102 West 42nd street.
42nd street and Park avenue (opposite Grand Central Depot.)
30th street and Broadway (S. W. Corner.)
42nd street and Sixth avenue. (S. E. Corner.)

Parish Taxi Service. Sedans for funerals and weddings. Phone 20-W.

Special sale on Blankets and Factory Mill Ends. David Weil, 44 Broadway. Bargain House.

Dry your windows with the Fuller Squeegee attached to your window brush. E. P. Shea, 656-R.

Dr. Magnus Gross,
Chiropodist.
284-286 Wall street. Tel. 420.
Treats all foot ailments. Open evenings. Sunday by appointment.

MAGNETIC WAVE TREATMENTS. Positively relieve rheumatism, neuritis, lumbago, etc. Also nerve and stomach troubles. Many Kingston references. E. I. FISH, Magneto-Theropist. 163 Clinton avenue. Phone 1772-W.

"EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT NOW?" Let the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company save you from 20 to 25 per cent on your auto, employer's liability and compensation insurance. Liberty Mutual has paid $10,000,000 in dividends to policy holders last 15 years. "Liberty Mutual," 320 Albany Avenue. Phone 2258-J.

Closed and padded moving van. Local and long distance trucking of all kinds. SHELDON TOMPKINS, 32 Clinton avenue. Phone 619.

The newest and latest on Victor records. Come in and hear them. Kaplan Furniture Co., 14 East Strand. Open evenings.

Leslie Electrical Store, 102½ Broadway. Phone 524-W call etc for house wiring and repairing.

Moving, trucking, express, local and long distance. C. A. VAN DEMARK, 91 First Ave. Tel. 1091.

POUGHKEEPSIE "Y" AGAIN WON TWO

Monday morning at the Y. M. C. A. teams representing the Poughkeepsie Y. M. C. A. playing Kingston "Y" teams again lost one and won two games. The two games that were won were the 99 pound and the 110 pound class games. The unlimited class was again won by the local "Y." The scores and lineups:

90 Pound Class.

Poughkeepsie	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Zimmer, rf.	0	4	4
Sweet, rf., lf.	1	0	2
McDonald, lf.	2	3	7
Corson, c.	0	0	0
Degraff, c.	0	9	0
Quinn, rg.	0	0	0
Hicks, rg.	0	0	0
Taylor, lg.	0	0	0
Totals	3	7	13
Kingston	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Gobbins, rf.	1	0	2
Boyce, lf.	1	0	2
Fuchsle, c.	2	0	4
Port, rg.	0	0	0
Graune, lf.	0	0	0
Totals	4	0	8

110 Pound Class.

Poughkeepsie	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Plough, rf.	0	0	0
E. Kovers, rf.	7	0	14
Lucion, lf.	6	0	12
Broor, lf.	1	0	2
Lemmer, c.	3	1	7
C. Kovers, rg.	1	1	3
Rosenthal, lg.	0	0	0
Van Wagenen, lg.	0	1	1
Totals	18	3	39
Kingston	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Long, rf.	2	3	8
Hubbard, lf., lg.,	0	0	0
Slater, c.	0	1	1
Whitmore, rg.	0	1	1
Plough, rg.	2	0	4
Brown, lg.	0	0	0
Totals	4	5	13

Unlimited Class.

Kingston	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Cranston, rf.	1	0	2
Murphy, rf.	1	0	2
Stumpf, lf.	3	3	9
R. Clarke, c.	7	0	14
Smith, rg.	0	0	0
Rose, lg.	0	1	1
F. Clarke, lg.	0	0	0
Totals	12	4	28
Poughkeepsie	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Lewis, rf.	5	0	10
Cronk, lf.	3	0	6
Kemper, lf.	0	0	0
Gellert, c.	2	0	4
Schoenbaum, rg.	0	1	1
Thatcher, lg.	0	0	0
Gordon, lg.	0	0	0
Totals	10	1	21

Opium Bandits Make Haul.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, Jan. 2.—Opium valued at $100,000 was stolen from a warehouse pier on Congress street, Brooklyn, early today. Nine armed men bound and gagged five watchmen employed to guard the ten cases of drugs. The robbers loaded their loot into an automobile and escaped.

MORGENWECK'S LATEST STARS

Stretch Anderson Playing Center During Last Period for Local Outfit; Plays Stellar Roll—As Result Kingston Wins From Trenton 28 to 22.

Frank Morgenweck's latest find demonstrated his ability to get the jump at center and shoot the ball through the hoop New Year's evening. The newcomer, named Stretch Anderson, a mountainous youth, hailing from around New York, where he played in the court game professionally but for a short time, played the stellar role of last night's game at the local armory court against Trenton combination. Anderson took the position at center, opposing Dolan, former Kingston player, during the second half, Charlie Powers going out of the struggle. In the twenty minutes of playing he registered three times from the playground, one of these shots being about three quarters of the court length. The shot was probably the longest ever caged on the local court and was received with due applause, coming from the many customers. In addition the elongated center dropped two out of three from the correction line, bringing his total to eight points. Besides getting the scoring honors and accredited with winning the game, the long boy also was there at the tap off, figuring in the other three field baskets made during the second half.

If Anderson can be held for the remainder of the second half season by the local representatives he should prove to be a scource of much trouble to the rest of the outfits in the Metropolitan League. Some remarkable results may be expected if the team, firstly can be kept intact and some team work perfected. During recent games there seems to have developed individuality amongst the Morgenweck clan which bespeaks failure in the long run.

During the first half of the game the locals were outclassed, in more ways than one. Especially from the fifteen foot line were they poor, when out of twenty two chances in this period they were but able to cage seven. Charlie Powers made the lone field, bring the home club's total for the opening session to 9 points.

Trenton during the opening stanza, caged four from the court and make a like amount from the complimentary line, out of nine tries.

Kingston took the court at the second half trailing by three points and after a few seconds they found themelves six points behind. It was at this stage that the home squad began to turn defeat into victory. A few fields brought the score to an equitable standing, and a few more in rapid order took the game out of the fire. Charlie Powers went back into the game, replacing M. Husta.

During the second half besides Anderson's score from the field, Newman, M. Husta and C. Husta each caged a field.

Murray refereed the struggle and was kept very busy blowing the whistle. During the game he called 50 fouls, 31 on the visitors and 19 on Kingston. Dancing followed the contest and was enjoyed by a large number.

By taking last night's game the local representatives have a standing of 1.000 per cent, winning the first game in the second half.

The score:

Kingston.	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
C. Husta, rf.	1	4	6
M. Husta, lf.	1	1	3
C. Powers, lf., c.	1	2	4
Artus, lg.	0	4	4
Newman, rg.	1	1	3
Anderson, c.	3	2	8
Totals	7	14	28
Trenton.	F.G.	F.P.	T.P.
Glasco, rf.	2	3	7
Kearns, lf.	0	1	1
Dolin, c.	2	2	6
Sugerman, rg.	3	0	6
Barlow, lg.	1	1	3
Totals	8	7	23

Score at half time: Trenton, 12; Kingston, 9. Fouls committed: Trenton, 31; Kingston, 19. Referee, Murray.

STRIBLING A BOXING WIZARD

Only His Lack of Heavy Punch Saved Rosenberg From Knockout —"Kid" Also Weak on Defense But Looks Like Championship Timber.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, Jan. 2.—Critics of boxing form were united today in declaring young Stribling, Macon, schoolboy to be champion calibre as a result of the youth's 12 round victory over Dave Rosenberg at Newark yesterday. Owing to the state law, no decision was rendered at the end of the bout. None was necessary.

Showing the speed of a lightweight, Stribling swarmed all over Rosenberg from the opening bell and carried every one of the 12 rounds. He uncovered a beautiful left hand, with which he jabbed and hooked the local boy at will and it was only the latter's toughness and Stribling's palpable lack of a decisive punch that permitted the bout to go the limit. Rosenberg was so badly outboxed as to appear indicrous.

The result went far toward vindicating Stribling in his side of the controversy that followed the conclusion of his bout with Mike McTigue, world's light-heavyweight championship. On this occasion, Referee Harry Ertle is said to have rendered three decisions, calling the first a draw, the second in favor of Stribling and the third, two hours after the bout, a draw again. Stribling, a world's champion for two hours, could have beaten McTigue any time on the form he displayed yesterday.

The only criticism of the boy's style expressed today had to do with his inability to take care of himself at close quarters. He is only a kid, however, and will learn that trick.

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HEAVY GLOVES AND MITTS for men. Reg. $1.25 & $1.50 gr. $1.00

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$1.50 CORSETS, extra fine quality $1.00

LADIES' FLANNELETTE KIMONOS, Value $1.97 .... $1.00

65c RUG BORDER, best grade 36 in. wide. 2 yds. for $1.00

MEN'S UNION SUITS, heavy fleeced, of $1.97 grade $1.00

MEN'S SHIRTS, sizes 16, 16½, 17, Reg. $1 value. 2 for $1.00

MUSLIN DRAWERS, 69c grade, 2 for.. $1.00

25c QUILT COVERING, 36 in. wide, many patterns. 6 yds. for.. $1.00

50c TURKISH TOWELS, heavy weight, large size. 3 for $1.00

MEN'S FLEECED UNDERWEAR Shirts and Drawers. Reg. 79c. 2 for... $1.00

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36 in. x 72 in. CONGOLEUM MATS, a rare bargain. Value $1.97. $1.00

CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES, many styles and colors. Val. $1.50 & $1.97 $1.00

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LADIES' RAIN COATS, a limited number of rain coats for $1.00

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FUN AND GAMES AT "Y" NEW YEAR'S

Schools 6 and 3 Show Class at Basketball—Student A Also Wins—Clarke Makes 'em Laugh.

New Year's Day at the local Y. M. C. A. proved to be as good as was promised. In the morning Eddie Clarke, the juggler and comedian, entertained many in the auditorium. Mr. Clarke is a wonderful juggler and showed some very good stunts, but he is at his best as a comedian, which he demonstrated by keeping his audience in gales of laughter from start to finish.

After Mr. Clarke's performance, the basketball games between the public schools of the city were played. There were five schools that entered teams, No. 2, No. 3, No. 5, No. 8 and No. 6.

The first game was between Schools No. 5 and 6. School No. 6 won easily by a 29 to 12 score. The lineup and score:

School No. 5.	FG.	FP.	TP.
Adams, rf	0	1	1
Brandow, lf	0	0	0
Long, c	2	5	9
Port, rg	1	0	2
Pallo, lg	0	0	0
Total	3	6	12
School No. 6.	FG.	FP.	TP.
H. Merrill, rf	0	0	0
Daukins, rf	0	0	0
Kuhn, rf	0	1	1
B. Merrill, lf	0	3	3
DuBois, c	4	1	9
Tongu, rg	1	1	3
Kennedy, lg	2	0	4
Total	7	5	29

The second game was between Schools No. 8 and 3. No. 3 came out on the long end of a 13 to 8 score.

School No. 8.	FG.	FP.	TP.
Plough, rf	0	1	1
Slater, lf	2	0	4
Ashley, c	0	0	0
Mills, rg, lg	1	1	3
Boyce, rg	0	0	0
Freer, lg	0	0	0
Total	3	2	8
School No. 3.	FG.	FP.	TP.
Fitzgerald, rf	2	2	6
Rosenzweig, lf	0	0	0
Alcon, c	0	0	0
Siller, rg	0	1	1
Misove, lg	3	0	6
Busmer, lg	0	0	0
Total	5	3	13

In the third game School No. 6 easily defeated School No. 2 by a 21 to 0 score.

H. Merrill, rf	5	1	11
B. Merrill, lf	1	0	2
R. DuBois, c	1	0	2
K. Kennedy, rg	3	0	6
Kuhn, lg	0	0	0
Total	10	1	21
School No. 2.	FG.	FP.	TP.
Raichle, rf	0	0	0
Smith, lf	0	0	0
Crispell, c	0	0	0
Hicks, rg	0	0	0
Freer, lg	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

There has been some talk among the members of the public school teams to devise some organization by which they can play for the grade school championship.

In the afternoon twenty-three members of Student B gave a gym demonstration. Many of the games and drills that are in the every day work were done. Following are some of the things that were demonstrated: Maize run, one-man dodge ball, calisthenics drill, medical ball toss, tumbling on mats, blind boxing, match between R. Quick and Sergio Suarez, resulting in a tie, relay races and basketball. Afterwards the fellows enjoyed swimming in the pool.

The basketball team of Student A established its supremacy over its arch rivals, the employed boys, by trouncing them roundly. The score was 29 to 17. Stumpf and Rose starred for the winners.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late Jane L. Miller acknowledges with grateful appreciations the kind expressions of your sympathy of the many friends, neighbors, relatives for the many acts of kindness showed to our dear one, all through her long illness and death. We beg to thank the Manhattan girls, the L. A. A. O. H., Division No. 5, and all those who sent the beautiful floral offerings which were many.

MR. AND MRS. B. MILLER AND FAMILY, GEORGE B. NEWELL.
—Advertisement.

STUDEBAKERS PASS ST. PETER'S FIVE

In Second Half, Winning 46 to 34—Johnson Features With 20 Points —St. Peter's Juniors Beat Company E.

The Studebaker outfit stepped on the gas and hit on all six New Year's afternoon at the St. Peter's track. In the second half the automobile-named quintet with Harold Johnson at the wheel, accelerated and passed the St. Peter's Lyceum squad and came in first place. At the end of the first session the home club led 21 to 17. Johnson caged a total of 20 points. Chet Dolson was also at the wheel for the Studebakers, caging 14 points. Koenig was in the driver's seat for the St. Peter's quintet, making 13 points. Wenzel was the Saints' next best scorer with 10 points.

The game was very fast and was enjoyed by a large holiday crowd. Dancing followed the struggle. The score:

Studebakers.	FG.	FP.	TP.
Burger, rf	1	1	3
Merrihew, rf	2	0	4
Dolson, lf	6	2	14
Johnson, c	9	2	20
Robins, rg	0	0	0
Culloton, lg	2	1	5
Total	20	6	46
St. Peter's.	FG.	FP.	TP.
Wenzel, rf	4	2	10
Koenig, lf	4	5	13
Bruck, c	0	0	0
Murphy, rg	4	0	8
Thurin, lg	0	3	3
Total	12	10	34

Score at end of first half—St. Peters, 21; Studebakers, 17. Referee—C. Husta.

In the preliminary contest St. Peter's Juniors easily beat the Co. E squad by a 36 to 15 count. Steve Connelly was the leading scorer with 12 points. Bush did the best work for the soldier boys, making 5 points. The score:

St. Peter's Juniors.	FG.	FP.	TP.
V. Rice, rf	3	0	6
B. Rice, lf	1	0	2
Disch, lf	2	0	4
Bruck, c	2	2	6
Snyder, c	0	0	0
Connelly, rg	6	0	12
Roos, rg	3	0	6
N. Bruck, rg	0	0	0
Total	17	2	36
Co. E.	FG.	FP.	TP.
Gaddis, rf	0	2	2
Bush, lf	2	1	5
Howard, c	2	0	4
Hullihan, c	0	0	0
Mooney, rg	1	0	2
Freer, lg	1	0	2
Total	6	3	15

Score at end of first half—St. Peter's, 15; Co. E, 4. Referee—Wenzel.

Famous Composer Dead.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

London, Jan. 2.—The Rev. S. Baring Gould, famous author and composer of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" died today.

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